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SOUVENIR BOOK

75th Anniversary Celebration

1853 - 1928

Nashua, The Gateway, to New Hampshire

1885703

Nashua's

75 Years of Progress

1853 *1928*

SOUVENIR BOOKLET COMMITTEE

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JERRY J. HAGGERTY

J. C. MANDELSON

NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE

1928

Printed by
The Phaneuf Press

TIME of itself is meaningless. Seconds, hours, days merge into years and in their sweep into the past leave no trace that marks one interval as different from another. It is only as time is stored with events that it gains meaning. And so this week, Nashua does not measure any quantity of age. It is true that in one sense the celebration is in a commemoration of the incorporation of the city 75 years ago, but in its deeper significance it is an attempt to take stock of the history and accomplishment of all these years.

Therefore, during the program that constitutes the anniversary, the wisdom of the founders, the loyalty of those who safely brought the city through its early years and those whose energy and foresight have guided its development into its present broad estate will all be honored. The periods of growth, the times when things looked dark, the happy chance that shaped the destiny, the wise decisions that bore good fruit, the healthful influence that moulded future years will all be gleaned from out the past and chronicled for the present.

City Hall. Photo by Marchand

FOREWORD

It is proper that three quarters of a century of a City's history and progress should be observed and recorded. A pause should be made to appreciate and admire the founders who made this anniversary possible. We acknowledge our obligations to that resolute, reliable and God fearing group who builded this city and to those virile yet kindly men who harmonized two communities and shaped the destiny of Nashua. We should ever hold them in fond remembrance.

Today and to-morrow as in the past it is our duty to be interested in all worthy phases of city life, to see that we advance and not recede, to meet cheerfully the problems of the day, however difficult, with a fixity of purpose which should be the continued improvement of business, industry, social life and government.

We are justified in proclaiming Nashua a "good city", with one central thought, the promotion of the happiness and prosperity of our people. In fact we are a friendly community with a hospitality that is genuine. Mutual understanding and respect are our watch words.

Let us welcome to our city and to our homes, our friends, relatives, former residents and special guests.

Unite then as one, meet and greet and welcome those who come within our boundaries, on this our Diamond Celebration, and further resolve to do this not only on this occasion but to maintain our traditional friendly feeling in the future as in the past.

WILLIAM F. SULLIVAN,
Mayor.

Hon. William F. Sullivan, Mayor of Nashua Nashua Photo Co.

City of Nashua

Watananock, aboriginal name,

Dunstable Township, Massachusetts, 1673,

Dunstable Township, New Hampshire, 1746,

Indian Head Village, 1790,

Nashua Village, 1803,

Nashua Town, 1836,

Nashville Town, 1842,

The City of Nashua, 1853.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE CITY OF NASHUA.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

That the inhabitants upon the territory comprising the Towns of Nashua and Nashville, in the County of Hillsborough, shall be and the same hereby are incorporated and made a body corporate and politic, under the name of the City of Nashua.

J. EVERET SARGENT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES M. RIX,
President of the Senate.

NOAH MARTIN,
Governor.

June 28th, 1853.

History of Nashua

Time was, back yonder more than 255 years, when New Hampshire was but a part of a strange continent, peopled by a dusky race whose cold, mysterious, planetary heart no white man has ever fathomed. Here in this great garden moulded by God, the Indian tribes formed an almost endless chain from Central Massachusetts along the Merrimack Valley up to Lake Winnipesaukee, now lapping the shores of Belknap and Carroll counties.

The Nashuas formed a link in the great chain of aborigines and occupied the lands on the Nashua river and the intervales upon the Merrimack, opposite the mouth of the river, and for some distance along its banks. Here a warrior would sit motionless under a twisted tree, not far from a sparkling stream, merely a being receptive to every sound and sight present upon this sunlit and far removed continent. Think of this warrior, fishing, hunting and idling here from the earliest ages, an antique savage whose copper colored, unforgettable form meandered over the same grounds on which we tread today, and to whom the white man could never be anything but an alien.

How bitter and fantastic the sounds and inhabitants of these vast virgin forests must have been to the first white settlers! How discordant and jarring to the nerves! Yet the intolerance they were constantly subjected to, under the tyrannical rulers of England, had a tendency to establish a determination in their minds that they would brave the terrors, hardships and cruelties of this new world for the right to worship the Supreme Ruler of the universe agreeably to their own views of duty, and the dictates of their consciences. An with this spirit of religious freedom deeply imbued in their hearts, they set to work building homes on the rock-bound shores of New England.

Of the settlement of Nashua which was first known as Dunstable, Parker's history says: "At what time and by whom Dunstable was first settled is uncertain, but it must have been considerably earlier than the date of the charter in 1673. In the charter, farms are mentioned as then existing, and some of 'the

farmers, were among the petitioners." The signers of the petition presented to the General Court at Boston, September 19, 1673, were Thomas Brattle, Jonathan Tyng, Joseph Wheeler, James Parkerson, Robert Gibbs, John Turner, Sampson Sheaf, Samuel Scarlet, William Lakin, Abraham Parker, James Knapp, Robert Proctor, Simon Willard Jr., Thomas Edwards, Thomas Wheeler, Sr., Peter Bulkeley, Joseph Parker, John Morse, Sr., Samuel Combs, James Parker, Jr., John Parker, Josiah Parker, Nathaniel Blood, Robert Parris John Jolliffe and Zachariah Long.

Map of Old Dunstable.

Dunstable received its name in compliment to Mrs. Mary Tyng, wife of Edward Tyng, one of the magistrates of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who came from Dunstable, England, about 1630, and whose son, Jonathan, became possessor of a large tract of land in what is now the town of Tyngsborough, Mass.

The town was the earliest settlement in southern New Hampshire, and comprised within its borders, Hollis, Merrimack and Hudson, in New Hampshire, and Tyngsborough, Dunstable, and

parts of Groton, Pepperell and Townsend, in Massachusetts, and portions of Pelham, Litchfield, Milford and Brookline, in New Hampshire. It belonged to Massachusetts until the division line between the two provinces was settled in 1741. It was incorporated by New Hampshire, April, 1746, under the same name, and continued so until 1837, when it was changed to Nashua.

The first semblance of a village was on Salmon brook, between the Merrimack river and the main road. A few log-cabins, built according to the dimensions specified by the General Court of Massachusetts, were built on small clearings made by the Indians who later abandoned the land. The town did not make any notable progress, its process of development being so slow that the time in which each "plantation" was given to erect a meeting house and secure a minister was extended from three to five years. The first meeting house is believed to have been erected near the Salmon brook settlement in 1678. The first minister was Rev. Thomas Weld, Congregational, who was killed by the Indians in 1702.

From the outset the little village — the brittle thread on which the destiny of the greater Nashua of today rested — was subjected to all the cruelties and hardships of a savage warfare which reached its peak during the years from 1675 to 1725. It was during the latter years of the wars with the Indians that the settlement at the mouth of the Nashua river obtained the name of Indian Head Village. According to data on this particular phase of Nashua's history, Indians who had been forced to retreat after a bloody engagement, carved an Indian's head on a tree and for years after the settlement was called Indian Head Village.

Dunstable was a frontier town for nearly a half century. During King Phillip's war, in 1675, the town was abandoned. In 1691 several persons were killed, and in 1702 a party of Indians made an assault upon the settlement, and killed a number of persons, among whom was Rev. Thomas Weld.

On the third day of July, 1706, a party of Indians made a descent upon Dunstable, where they fell upon a garrison that housed twenty troopers. The troopers had been ranging the woods in the vicinity, and at night returned to the garrison apprehending no danger. They turned their horses loose upon the interval, piled their arms and harnesses in the house, and began a carousal, to exhilirate their spirits after the fatigue of the day. The Indians had designed to attack and a sentinel was posted to watch to see

that no assistance approached, and no alarm given. A short time prior to the arrival of the calvary, the sentinel returned to his band with a report that all was safe. At sunset a Mr. Cummings and his wife went out to milk their cows and left the gate open. The Indians, who had advanced under cover, started up, shot Mrs. Cummings dead, and wounded her husband. They then rushed through the open gate into the house, with all the horrid yells of conquering savages, but started with amazement at finding the room filled with soldiers, merrily feasting. Both parties were completely amazed, and neither acted with much propriety. The soldiers, so suddenly interrupted in their jovial entertainment, found themselves called upon to fight, when entirely destitute of arms, and incapable of obtaining any. The greater part were panic struck, and unable to fight or flee. Fortunately, all were not in this sad condition. Some few men, with chairs, clubs and whatever they could seize upon, furiously attacked the foe. The Indians, who were as much surprised as the soldiers, had but little more courage, and took to their heels for safety. The trumpetter, who was in the upper part of the house, seized his trumpet and had commenced to sound an alarm, when he was shot dead by an Indian.

The Indians again fell upon Dunstable, September, 1724, taking as captives Nathan Cross and Thomas Blanchard, who had been engaged in the manufacture of turpentine on the north side of the Nashua river, near where the city of Nashua now stands. At the time there were no houses or settlements on that side of the river. These men had been in the habit of returning every night to lodge in a sawmill on the other side of the river. That night, not returning as usual, an alarm was given. A party consisting of several of the principal residents of the place started a search under the leadership of Sergeant French of the militia. In this company was Josiah Farwell, who was afterward lieutenant under John Lovewell. When they arrived at the spot where the men had been laboring, they found the hoops of the barrels cut, and the turpentine spread upon the ground. In the course of the examination, Farwell perceived that the turpentine had not ceased spreading, and called the attention of his comrades to this circumstance. They concluded that the Indians had been gone but a short time, and decided upon instant pursuit. Farwell advised them to take a circuitous route to avoid any ambush. But, unfortunately, he and French, a short time previous, had had a

misunderstanding, and were still at variance. French imputed this advice to cowardice and led the way, the whole party following and Farwell falling in the rear. Their route was up the Merrimack river and at the brook, near Lutwyche's (now Thornton's Ferry) they were fired upon by the Indians and all perished with the exception of Farwell. Seeing those before him fall, Farwell sprang behind a tree, fired his rifle and ran. He was pursued but escaped by passing through a thicket. Blanchard and Cross were taken to Canada, but succeeded in obtaining their release and returned to their native Dunstable.

The Old Indian Head House.

In 1725 ,John Lovewell and Farwell as lieutenant, mustered in some volunteers, and marched northward. In their first two expeditions, they killed a number of Indians, and took some prisoners. But in the third they met with a disastrous defeat. They fell into an ambuscade at Lovewell's pond, Fryeburg, Me., and a large number were killed and wounded. Among the dead were Captain Lovewell, Lieutenant Farwell and Ensign Robins,

all of Dunstable. The noted chief Pagus was killed. Lovewell's disaster was a hard blow to Dunstable, but it brought peace to this section of New England and for many years after the song of the heroes of "Lovewell's Fight" was cherished and sung at the evening fireside by the sons and daughters of the settlers.

Following the cessation of Indian hostilities the little settlement, which had nearly perished during the wars, took on new life. New settlements sprung up about it and in due time its population increased to such an extent that its two hundred or more square miles were liberally dotted with the homes of pioneers. Due to the fact that a large number of settlers were obliged to travel long distances to reach their place of worship, a number of petitions for separate townships were introduced in General Court at Boston. As result of this the towns of Merrimack, Litchfield, Hollis and Townsend were set apart from Dunstable, and by 1740 the plantation had been reduced to an area now occupied by Nashua, Tyngsborough and Dunstable. Then came the long and bitter controversy over the Massachusetts - New Hampshire boundry. This was finally ended by the establishment of the line in 1741, when about half of the plantation's territory became a part of Massachusetts. From then on it is said:

"The town, retaining the ancient name of Dunstable, was incorporated by the Province of New Hampshire on April 4, 1746. Its growth like that of all towns, was slow owing to the heavy burden of taxation caused by the Indians, and later by the French Wars. Yet in 1753 there were four grist mills and sawmills in the town and the population was 109. Greater areas of farm lands were cultivated, roads were laid out, and the bridge over the Nashua river was widened and repaired. It may be of interest to learn that what is now known as "Library hill," the upward slope from the Main Street bridge to the First Church was then the steepest hill between Boston and Concord. The level of the bridge was raised considerably when a dam was built farther down the river in 1825. Thereafter, to the present day, each time the bridge has been repaired or widened, its level has been raised, which has resulted in reducing the grade of the difficult hill that existed in the old days.

"Early in the 'Old French War' an expedition consisting of New Hampshire men was planned against the enemy, and we find, as an officer in one of the companies, John Stark of Dunstable. He later became a general in Washington's army, and was destined

to go down in history as one of the great heroes of the Revolutionary War. This John Stark was the great-great-grandfather of the late General George Stark, at one time president of the Indian Head National Bank."

The patriotism of Dunstable is clearly shown in the years that followed. The French and Indian wars were followed by the revolt against England. "As early as September 13, 1774, the town 'Voted eighteen pounds, six shillings lawful money to procure ammunition.' The Legislature of New Hampshire, evidently anticipating independence, sent a request to the Continental Congress which met at Philadelphia on May 10, 1775, asking advice as to the organization of an independent government." New Hampshire was the first of the states to adopt a constitution, and this was done in January, 1776. Dunstable had more men in the army than any other town in the state and the population of 705 gave much of its time and money for the success of the war against England. The town sacrificed 127 of its inhabitants during those eight years and retarded its progress a number of years to meet the annual tax of several thousand dollars.

Joseph Wheat is said to have driven the first stage coach from Amherst to Boston, passing through Dunstable, and making the round trip in four days. This happened about 1795 and the coming an going of the stage was looked upon as a great event in the life of the community.

In 1803 a post office was established at the village of Nashua, then containing a few stores, hotel, several dwelling houses and a church. The first canal boat was launched about this time, with much parade, and christened "The Nashua." It was at that time that Indian Head Village changed its name to Nashua Village.

The development of Nashua's industries is found in a very interesting booklet published by the Indian Head National Bank which gives the following information:

In 1817 a dam was thrown across the Nashua River west of the bridge and a sawmill and grist-mill were operated. The waters of Salmon Brook also furnished power for various small mills and shops.

The erection of the cotton mills at Lowell caused some of Dunstable's leading men to consider how best to utilize the large amount of water power offered by the Nashua River. Mine Falls, farther up the river had long been looked upon as a source of

power, in fact a mill had been built there as early as 1700. The cost of building the mills at their present place and bringing the water from Mine Falls by canal had always seemed to be an undertaking beyond the means of those interested in the project. However, in 1822, an association was formed, and all the land between the main street and the Falls and much other land in the town was purchased. In June 1823 a charter was granted to Daniel Abbot, Moses Tyler, Joseph Greeley, and others, and there

Old Dam on Nashua River.

came into existence the Nashua Manufacturing Company, a concern to manufacture cotton cloth. Joseph Greeley has an important place in this little history as he was the first president of the Indian Head Bank. It is undoubtedly to these far-sighted business men, who were so greatly interested in the industrial improvement of their town, and to the success of their company that Nashua owes its progress and prosperity.

Two years later the Nashua Manufacturing Company constructed a boating canal with a series of dams and locks, from the Merrimac River to a wharf located just below the Main Street

Bridge. The canal was operated successfully for a number of years, and much of Nashua's trade and transportation was handled by the boats.

In 1825 the Indian Head Company was formed for the purpose of erecting woolen mills. In 1828 adverse business conditions embarrassed this concern, and they sold their property to the Jackson Company, which was incorporated in 1830, and which converted the plant into a cotton mill.

The Old Jackson Elm.

The Nashua Bank, organized by the same men who were interested in the Nashua Manufacturing Company, was chartered by the state in 1835. This was the first bank in the town. Up to that time the town of Amherst had been the banking center of the county, and the people of Dunstable had availed themselves of the banking facilities offered at that place. The Nashua Bank carried on a successful business until 1865, when, not caring to organize as a national bank, it closed after an honorable record of thirty years.

Nashua, which today is believed to be the logical point for any future railroad development in this state, had its first railroad service soon after December 23, 1838, when the laying of the tracks between Lowell and Nashua was completed and the Nashua City station erected. The coming of the railroad brought much prosperity to the village on the north side of the Nashua river, and during the next few years the residents on the north and south sides of the river worked together for still greater prosperity. This harmonious tenor was broken in March, 1842, when the question of where the town house should be erected was decided by a nar-

An old view of Main Street, looking south from Temple Street.

row margin in favor of the residents of the south side. Immediately after the town meeting the northsiders broke off all relations with the southsiders and finally, on June 23, 1842, the Legislature disannexed the warring communities and the north side became Nashville. This division gave the new town the railroad station, Jackson mills, three churches, two hotels, fifteen or twenty stores and more than 2000 citizens. In 1853 the two towns were

reunited and chartered as the city of Nashua, the voters selecting Josephus Baldwin as their first mayor.

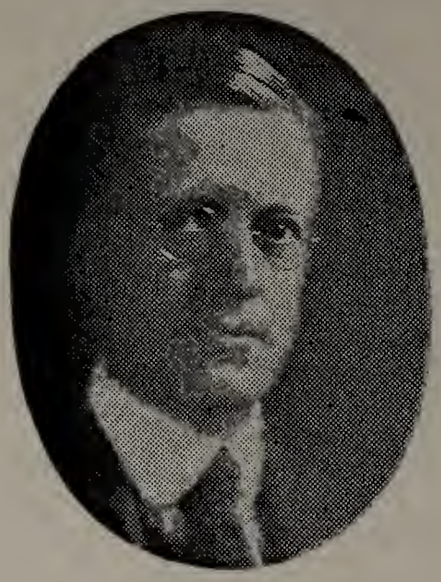
The infant city, which started out with a population of about 9,000, seventy-five years ago, continued its march of progress. In about a quarter of a century it had expanded into a municipality of about 12,000 inhabitants and become a part shire town of the county. It was looked upon as one of the most important cities in the state, and was second in its manufactories, third in population, and fourth in wealth. It was noted for its extensive iron

City Hall and Hall's Band, from Harts Location, July 4, 1876.

mills and cotton manufactories and the enterprising and public spirit of its inhabitants. No less than six railroads served the city, and these lead to all sections of the country. The city boasted of its many good streets, beautifully shaded, and many fine residences. Large and expensive business buildings had replaced many of the ancient structures, and the present City Hall, which today is condemned as unsafe, was spoken of as a fine brick building, having a dome surmounted by a large gilt eagle. There were eleven churches, twenty-eight schools, three hotels, seven eating houses,

five banks, two weekly and two daily newspapers, 2,100 dwelling houses and the Nashua City library.

In the next twenty-five years Nashua made great strides, and on its fiftieth anniversary, we find the city the second in the Granite State in size and importance of industries. The growth and importance of Nashua was so rapid and impressing that due note was taken and a fitting celebration arranged. Not once in the past twenty-five years has Nashua lagged behind. Her progress has been steady and today, at the end of seventy-five years, it is one of the state's most prosperous cities. The last quarter of a century has marked a number of changes. Numerous new buildings have reared up on sites once occupied by less expensive structures, new schools have been added to its wonderful public school system and its Main street has been widened into a beautiful thoroughfare. . . . .



ELIOT A. CARTER
President Chamber of Commerce

Two years ago, or during the year 1926, a Chamber of Commerce was organized with many standing committees. It immediately entered into the civic affairs of the city and during its short existence has brought a number of new industries into town, greatly increasing the citizens' purchasing power. The first officers of the Chamber were William F. Sullivan, president; Horace E. Osgood, vice-president; Edwin S. Gage, treasurer; Jerry J. Haggerty, secretary. The first directors were Walter L. Barker, Arthur DeMontigny, Thomas J. Dowd, Peter Desautels and Walter Whipple.

The present officers of the chamber are Eliot A. Carter, president; Horace E. Osgood, vice president; Edwin S. Gage, treasurer; Jerry J. Haggerty, secretary. The board of directors includes, Arthur DeMontigny, Mayor William F. Sullivan, Walter Whipple, Thomas J. Dowd and Peter Desautels.

JERRY J. HAGGERTY
Secretary Chamber of Commerce

Few cities in this section of New England have a more flattering future, as to increase of wealth, population, and all other advances in civilization, such as schools, churches, benevolent societies, etc. With its many railroads, coming from all sections of the country, its large and diversified industries, constantly increasing business, its extensive textile mills, there is no doubt but it will increase in every resource and continue to yield the palm to none of her sister cities, in the mechanical and inventive genius of her sons.

Some of Nashua's Churches. Photo by Marchand

CHURCHES OF NASHUA

From earliest time the church has played an important part in the history of the United States. The first settlers of New England came to this country impelled by religious motives. From the very beginnings the churches have grown along with the city until today Nashua has many fine church buildings and many strong parishes.

In early days the laws were framed on the basis that church and state were inseperable. They did not recognize any precedent to the contrary. In the charter of Dunstable, October 1673, it was required, "that the town should build a meeting house and procure an able and orthodox minister within three years." Two hundred and fifty years ago there was great unanimity of religious opinion in the scattered colonies of the New England coast. They were essentially Puritan and there is no doubt that the provision in the charter for ministerial support was in accordance with the views of nearly if not all of the early settlers of Dunstable.

At a public meeting in 1674 it was voted that "the meeting house that is to be erected shall stand between Salmon Brook and the house of Lieutenant Wheeler, as near as may be for the convenience of the farmers." In the following October the house, built of logs, was commenced, but the breaking out of King Phillip's War the next year deferred its completion until 1678. At the town meeting in 1677 it was voted, "that as soon as may be, a minister be settled in the town of Dunstable, the time and man being left to the selectmen, his pay to be in money, or if in other pay to add a third more. The sum shall be fifty pounds each year."

Rev. Thomas Weld, a native of Roxbury, Mass. and a graduate of Harvard, was the man selected and consequently the first minister of Dunstable. When he began to preach is not recorded but April 7, 1680 at a town meeting it was voted that he continue his ministry. He died June 9, 1702 and until the settlement of Rev. Nathaniel Prentice in 1720 there were temporary supplies. Rev. Mr. Prentice died February 15, 1737 after serving for 17 years. About two years later Rev. Josiah Swan was settled as pastor.

In 1741 the state line was established and was a source of controversy by making a majority of the congregation citizens of another province. A still greater dissension was caused by the

preaching of George Whitfield who came over to the New England colonies and aroused the people by presenting with rare eloquence more practical and less doctrinal views of religion.

Mr. Swan resigned in 1746 and Rev. Samuel Bird was settled in 1747 as the fourth pastor. There was strong opposition to his settlement as he was an ardent follower of Whitefield. The result of the controversy was two churches and two meeting houses. After some 16 years the two churches united and erected a new meeting house, the fourth. Rev. Joseph Kidder was installed as pastor and was town minister for nineteen years. In 1796 his connection with the town ceased but he maintained his interest until his death in 1818, although he ceased to preach in 1814. When the fifth church was built, known as the Old South, he had the satisfaction of being the first occupant of the "desk." Rev. E. P. Sperry was installed as colleague and succeeded Rev. Mr. Kidder. In 1819 with the passage of the "toleration act" by the Legislature, church and state ceased to have any connection in New Hampshire.

In the meantime Nashua village had grown rapidly in numbers and in 1825 the Nashua Manufacturing Company erected a meeting house on the site of the Pilgrim Congregational Church. Rev. Handel G. Nott was installed as pastor in 1826. When he publicly announced that he could no longer administer the ordinance of baptism to infants, a division resulted. A slight majority resented the action of the society in securing Mr. Knott's services as "Supply" for the pulpit. They withdrew and held worship in the Greeley building, being recognized as the First Congregational Church.

Previous to this other churches had been started. In 1818 we find the organization of the First Universalist society and in 1819 the First Baptist Society in Dunstable, N. H. (now Nashua) was formed. In 1826 the First Unitarian Society organized and from that time on with the growth of the city and the growth of religious tolerance other churches and societies were organized.

Seventy-five years ago, Nashua was a city of native American population, with the foreign population at the time of about four hundred of a total population of 11,000. This Roman Catholic population was then composed almost wholly without exception of Irishmen. In November 1855, Rev. John O'Donnell came to take spiritual oversight of this small company and worship was commenced in a small hall. Meanwhile a great influx of Irish

people was taking place and work of building a church edifice was pushed with such energy that the Church of Immaculate Conception was consecrated in 1857. The church was only a few years old when the influx of French Canadian population began. It soon became apparent that another church was needed and in 1871 a new parish was organized among the Canadians. Rev. Father Girard was sent here as pastor in this new field of labor and St. Aloysius congregation was started June 23, 1871. The old Episcopal Church at the junction of Temple and Pearl Streets was rented until November 1872, when the basement of the new church was so that it could be used for church services. The present fine edifice was dedicated June 8, 1873. The population continued to increase and in 1885 St. Francis Xavier church came into existence.

With the coming of other nationalities came the establishment of new churches and with the growth of the French speaking parish it became necessary to establish a third parish, Infant Jesus on Crown Hill.

Soon after the settlement of a number of persons from Greece there was organized a Greek church and similarly came the establishment of Lithuanian and Polish parishes.

During this time other church societies added new church edifices and the growth of churches in Nashua has continued until the present day, the latest addition being the recent purchase of the Stark homestead at the junction of Concord and Manchester street for the First Church of Christ, Scientist.

First Congregational Church, established, 1685. Rev. Earl F. Nauss. Church opposite Soldier's Monument, Concord Street.

Universalist Church, established, 1818. Rev. Weston Attwood Cate. Church corner Main and Pearl Streets.

First Baptist Church, established 1819. Rev. Denton J. Neily. Church corner Main and Franklin Streets.

Unitarian Church, established 1826. Rev. Otto Lyding. Church, Canal and Lowell Streets.

Main Street Methodist Church, established 1833. Rev. Frank Wade Smith. Church, Main Street.

Pilgrim Church, (Congregational) established as Olive Street Church 1835. Pearl Street Church 1846. United in 1879. Church Temple and Court Streets.

St. Patrick's Church, established as Church of Immaculate Conception 1855. Rev. Matthew Creamer, P. R. Church, Spring Street.

Church of Good Shepherd (Episcopal) established 1870. Main Street. Rev. Wm. Porter Niles.

St. Aloysius, established 1871. Rev. J. J. Richard. Church, West Hollis Street.

St. Francis Xavier, established 1885. Rev. F. G. Deshaies. Church, Chandler Street.

Crown Hill Baptist, established 1890. Rev. Glenn K. Marquay. Church, Allds Street.

Arlington Street Methodist, established 1894. Rev. Ralph M. Hays. Church, Arlington Street.

First Church of Christ, Scientists. Odd Fellows Hall. New Church to be junction of Concord and Manchester Streets.

Church of Evangelism, organized 1900. Rev. Soterios Angelides. Church on Ash Street.

Infant Jesus Church. Rev. Isidore Janelle. Church, Allds Street.

St. Casimir. Rev. Paul P. Daninuas (Died June 11,1928) Church, Temple Street.

St. Stanislaus. Church, Franklin Street.

Christian Advent. Rev. G. W. Coolbroth. Church, Spring Street.

Salvation Army. Building on Temple Street.

Church of St. Nicholas, organized 1924. Rev. C. Vrettas. Church Palm Street.

Beth Abraham Synagogue. Cross and Lock Street. Church erected 1901. Rabbi, M. Faber.

Some Nashua Views and Public Buildings. Photo by Marchand.

NASHUA SCHOOLS 1853 TO 1928

Within a year of the union of Nashua and Nashville the schools of the newly formed city were systematically graded and a course of study was adopted for the primary, the intermediate and the two high schools. The first of these high schools was established at Mount Pleasant in May 1849 in a new building with accommodations for eighty pupils in the High School, seventy-two in the intermediate, and eighty in the primary.

Apparently the citizens of Nashua were not to be outdone by their rivals in Nashville for in 1851 they organized their High School on West Pearl Street in what was called the "Old Brick." One who attended this school reported that the "Old Brick" was erected in 1828 to accommodate the children of the operatives of the Nashua Manufacturing Company which had put the first mill into service two years before. In 1853 this south-side High School ,what there was of it, was moved to the building, just completed, which is now the front portion of the Colonial Theatre.

The Superintending School Committee in the first City-of-Nashua report make the following statement, "The High School department, the crowning grade in our whole educational system, and vitally essential to the prosperity of all the subordinate grades, has been brought into existence during the past year." . . . . . "Let it stand forever. Let all appropriate facilities for the increase of its usefulness be afforded with the increase of years, until gray haired men and matronly women, in many states, and in other lands, shall remember, with gratitude, the youthful days which they spent within its walls, and the first incentives which they then received to high intellectual and moral cultivation, by cherishing which, in subsequent life, they have learned to live most effectually for the glory of their country, and for the good of their fellow men."

After quoting the above rather high sounding wish, let us note that the wages of the women teachers per month, exclusive of board, in all the city schools from lowest to highest, were from $6.00 to $12.00 with the exception of one woman who received $15.00 a month for a part of the year, 1854.

The two high schools were separate until 1869 when the Mount Pleasant building was burned and as the school report states, "Hereafter the high school will be composed of the first

A few of Nashua's Public Schools. Photo by Marchand

class of scholars selected from the entire city." The next school report says that there were ninety pupils and three teachers in the High School and that six pupils were graduated from the first class of the united schools.

The first Superintendent of the city schools began his term of service in April, 1870, and his first report gives a good idea of the schools at that time. He estimated that there were, at least, seven hundred and fifty Nashua children between the ages of five and fifteen not attending school anywhere. He stated that the number of different pupils enrolled in all the schools was about 1975. Two truant officers were appointed the next year and a vigorous campaign was waged to get the children into school.

The first Parochial school in Nashua was started by Father Millette in 1883. The second was opened two years later in the old Indian Head House and removed after six years to the present location on Spring Street. Father Lessard established a school in 1886 in the St. Francis Xavier parish, and another was commenced in the Holy Infant Jesus parish in 1909. The number of pupils in Nashua private schools in November 1927 was 2735, and at the same time there were 4357 in the Nashua Public Day Schools, six hundred and sixteen being in the two-year Junior High School and nine hundred and twenty-seven in the four-year Senior High School. There was an additional number in the evening schools of five hundred and forty-nine pupils.

The Temple Street building was put into service March 6, 1905. The Schoolhouse on Quincy Street was erected in 1915. The new High School building was dedicated on November 21, 1919, the James B Crowley School was first used by classes December 3, 1924, and the Mount Pleasant building was dedicated May 7, 1925. These five buildings cost over a million dollars and the city maintains schools at the present time in thirteen other city-owned buildings, of different sizes and ages, worth perhaps another quarter of a million dollars. The annual cost of the schools for the last few years has been about $375,000.00 The total number of school employees today is two hundred and ten. The pay of women teachers has gone from a minimum of $6.00 a month and board, to a present maximum of more than $2000.00 a year.

One of the greatest increases in the school department has come in the High School. In 1870 the enrollment at the High School is recorded as 117, twenty years later it is given as 116, in

another twenty years it had become 347, and in a little less than twenty years more, i. e., for the year ending in June 1928 it had grown to 940 with a graduating class of 152. The number of different teachers doing all their teaching in the High School is thirty-seven and six others work a part of the time there. The headmaster is Walter S. Nesmith, who has served in this school for twenty-one years either as teacher or head of the school. The present Assistant Superintendent of Schools is Earle T. Tracey and the Superintendent is Charles H. Noyes.

A special instructor in drawing was engaged in 1884. The first public kindergarten in Nashua was established in 1893, the first work in commercial subjects in the High School was done in 1905, Manual training and sewing were introduced in 1910, cooking in 1913, Medical inspection in 1913, and the serving of lunches by the domestic science department in 1914. The Junior High School was organized in 1916, the dental clinic was opened in 1917. Americanization classes were started in the mills in 1919 and the enrollment in the evening schools was nearly 1000. The New Hampshire program of studies was adopted by the Nashua School Board in 1921. This program of studies outlines work for six years between the kindergarten and the Junior High School. The first teacher coach was employed in 1923, and the first pension to a Nashua teacher was granted in the same year. The present salary schedule went into effect January 1, 1925 and the school year for all grades was made thirty-eight weeks.

It is evident that more and more is constantly being included in an education. About one-fourth of the whole population are in school. School business is a big business, much bigger than it was when Nashua became a city seventy-five years ago.

Fire Chief, James E. Smith.

NASHUA FIRE DEPARTMENT

It is a far cry, from the days of the old Tom Gill, and the handtubs of yesterday to the present modern motorized fire apparatus of today, but due to the farsightedness and efforts of the Fire Commissioners, Nashua has a fire department that is second to none in the country. The present fire commissioners, Charles H. Austin, Eugene W. Duncklee and Herbert C. Lintott always working for the best interests of the city have brought the present department to its high level of efficiency.

Like other city departments it has been through many radical changes has always maintained a good name for efficiency and has been officered and manned by the best citizens. Since 1891 the department has been "out of politics" and under the direction of a commission.

The city has never suffered any wide spread conflagration, although a number of serious fires have been recorded in the history of the city.

The passing of the fire horses, took away much that was picturesque in the department, but motorization has made for efficiency and the city today enjoys the greatest fire protection in its history.

The department is housed in four modern firehouses, Central Fire Station, Amherst Street, Lake Street and Arlington Street, the latter a new building of the very latest type only recently completed.

Since the granting of the city charter in 1853 the Chiefs of the fire department have included; 1853, Josephus Baldwin, the first mayor; 1855-1857, Franklin Munroe; 1857, 1858 and 1870, 1871, Isaac Eaton; 1868-1869, Edgar B. Burke; 1872,1878, 1879, Benjamin Fletcher Jr..; 1873 to 1876, Quincy A. Woodward; 1876, 1877, 1880 to 1884, Frank A. Barney; 1884, 1891, Charles H. Whitney; 1891 to 1902, George O. Osborne; 1903-1918, Charles H. Whitney; 1918 to present James E. Smith.

The fire fighting equipment all of the very latest type includes 14 pieces of motor apparatus. Central Fire Station houses the Chief's car, Combination 1, Aerial Ladder 1, Engine 4 and Booster engine and Hose 4. At the Amherst street station there are Engine 1, Chemical and Hose 1, Ladder 1; Lake street, Engine 2,

Central Fire Station

The "Old Tom Gill " handtub

Booster engine and Hose 2 and Ladder 2; Arlington street, Engine 3, Booster Engine and Hose 3 and Ladder 3.

The City ambulance also comes under the direction of the fire department and is housed at Central Fire Station.

PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT

James E. Smith, Chief

Albert C. Melendy, Deputy Chief

W. E. Whitney, Captain Combination No. 1

C. H. Tafe, Captain Aerial Ladder No. 1

D. H. Downey, Captain Engine No. 4

R. E. Hallisey, Captain Engine No. 2

S. P. Smalley, Engineer Engine No. 4

N. L. Tessier, Engineer Engine No. 3

E. W. Franklin, Engineer Engine No. 1

J. W. Degnan
Frank Rancourt
G. H. Atwood
R. A. Aldrich
G. S. Hidden
A. C. Taggart
P. V. Jauron
H. Dubois
C. L. York
P. A. Lintott
E. J. O'Leary
A. J. Molloy
Fred Laforme
L. R. Pike
J. W. Jones
W. E. Curtis

D. E. Cantara
R. H. Duplisse
H. L. Duprey
J. R. Phippard
F. Mansur
W. H. Mellen
P. Betters
H. A.. Walton
J. G. Coffey
C. E. Carron
H. E. Cutter
J. H. Varney
R. Downey
L. Soucy
G. S. Lewis

1885703

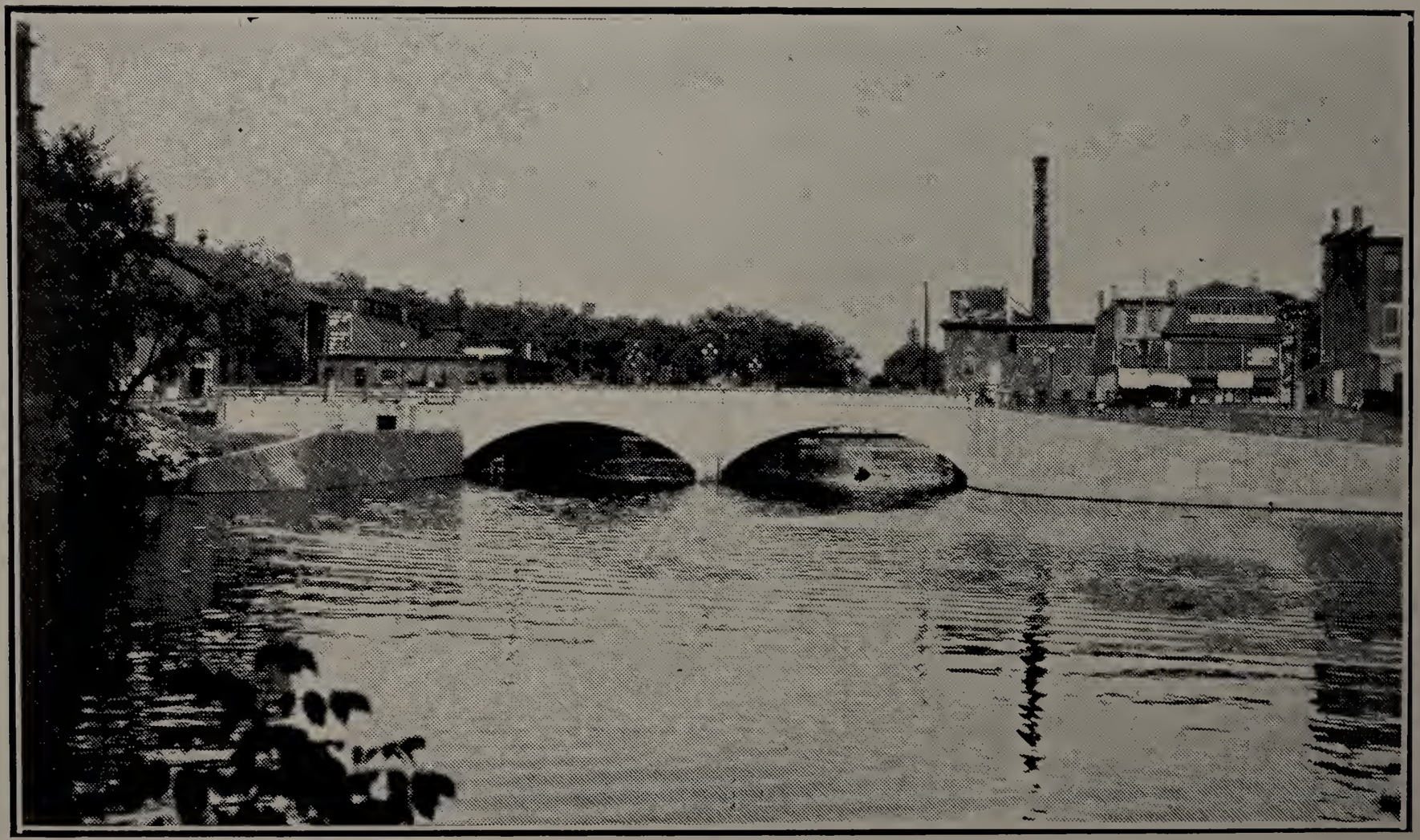
BRIDGES OF NASHUA

Bridges have played an important part in the healthy growth of the City of Nashua and from earliest times the question of maintaining suitable bridges across the streams has been a problem that has always been met in man fashion by residents of this city

This year will see the completion of a new bridge across the Nashua river at Canal Street and it is only two years since the new Main street bridge, spanning the Nashua river was completed. Both of these projects are of too recent date, to be included in an historical description of the city but in passing it is well to dwell briefly on the facts leading to their construction.

The Main street bridge was destroyed by fire the night of December 11, 1924, in what was probably one of the most spectacular fires witnessed by residents of Nashua. During the heighth of the fire, that cold December night, the entire business section of the city was threatened, but fireman fought valiantly and effectively to prevent the spread of flames. The ruins had hardly cooled when a temporary bridge was erected. Shortly afterwards the Mayor, Board of Aldermen and Board of Public Works were busy and plans for a new bridge were soon under way. After much delay, during which time contractors met with many difficulties, the bridge was finally completed, a bridge that has made history and is known from coast to coast as "the widest bridge for its length in the world."

The Canal street bridge is now under construction and plans call for completion by early fall. Damaged by the floods and high waters of November 1927, it was found necessary to close the bridge to traffic. Engineers declared the old structure unsafe for traffic, as in earlier years controversy arose over the project of building a new structure, to replace the bridge damaged by the flood. The growth of the city and the problem of taking care of automobile traffic however demanded a new bridge. After much lengthly discussion and much delay Mayor William F. Sullivan, the Board of Alderman and Board of Public Works approved plans for a new bridge and the contract was let. The old bridge was removed but a few short weeks ago and construction of the new bridge is well under way.



New Main Street Bridge.

Bridging the Nashua river at Main street, since early times, has cost the city money, time, and trouble. With the completion of the new permanent bridge, it will probably be some years to come before the present bridge will have to be replaced.

Several bridges have been built over the Nashua river at Main street since the days when the early settlers of Dunstable used to ford the undamned stream and on this anniversary it might not be amiss to sketch a short history of Nashua's bridges over the river at Main Street.

When the first bridge over the Nashua river was built, is a matter of conjecture. The first record that can be found, is an order, issued September 29, 1746, a little over 200 years ago, to Thomas Lund, surveyor of highways, from the Board of Selectmen, instructing him to, if need be, repair, "the plank of the Nashuay River bridge, which is an addition to your district."

The order issued at that time read as follows:

Province of New Hampshire: To Thomas Lund, one of the Surveyors of Highways for the Town of Dunstable.

"You are required in his Majesty's Name to repair the plank of Nashuay river bridge or to get new if needed be, which bridge is an addition to your District which was assigned to you the 1 day of July last and for assistance to take all that you then need. Order to take and fail not.

Dunstable, September ye 29, 1746.

JONATHAN LOVEWELL,
THOMAS HARWOOD,
Selectmen."

Records show that the first bridge was a toll bridge for in 1750 Captain John Sheppard received 50 pounds for a quit claim to his right to the bridge and timbers, receiving for himself the iron hangings of the gates.

It was voted at that time by the town to spend 150 pounds to repair the bridge. From that day to this, passage across the Nashua river has been, despite great expense to the town, a public thoroughfare. That bridge was carried away by a freshet in 1753 and was rebuilt at "great expense." It was repaired again in 1759 and in 1764 it was proposed to "build a bridge over the Nashua

river at the most suitable place, a little above where the present bridge stands." It is interesting to note that the money for the building of the bridge was raised by public subscriptions, as the town felt the bridge had already been too great an expense to the town. The money was raised and the bridge built, a double arch stone affair, but the following spring it was carried away by high water. The town paid half the cost of the erection of the next bridge.

Horrible Parade at South End of Old Main Street Bridge

The bridge erected at that time lasted until the year 1783 at which time it was rebuilt by the town. It still continued to be a bone of contention for again in 1792, it was voted to rebuild it on "the former site and in such manner as a committee of seven, appointed to build it should decide." The only stipulation at that time was that no one of the citizens should be allowed to work out his taxes upon it. Eighty pounds were voted from the town treasury to build the bridge. This eighty pounds, for the bridge, built in 1793, was considered a large amount at that time. The

present bridge across the river, costing in the neighborhood of $200,000 would have built some 500 bridges back in 1793.

In 1804 there was another big spring freshet and once more the bridge went out and the town was again cut in two by the river. The residents were not long without a structure however, for another bridge was built.

It was not until another 20 years, that the Main Street bridge again came into prominence. At that time the Nashua Manufacturing Company, which had been incorporated in 1823, received a charter to build a dam and canal through to the Merrimack river in order that boats might be brought to the city proper. The pond thus caused, made it necessary to raise the bridge a suitable distance above the level of the water. Two stone piers, the material for which was given by the Nashua Manufacturing Company, were erected and in 1826 the bridge was completed.

It was a large wooden, framed affair and the top frame was so low that it was frequently necessary for wagons to be partly unloaded before they could be drawn under. There were two narrow driveways and walks for foot passengers.

Ten years later the bridge was declared to have outlived its usefulness and a new one, two feet higher and 25 feet wider was built. A stone pier was built in the middle of the river and the supporting trusses were placed beneath the flooring. It was finished at a cost of $7,413.78 and remained unaltered, except for occasional repairs until the administration of Mayor Otterson in 1870, when under the direction of Samuel P. Wilson, it was furher widened and thoroughly repaired. The cost at that time was $14,840.87.

A street car track was placed over the bridge in 1886, and nine years later, in 1895, when horse cars were replaced by the trolleys, the bridge was still further widened and the western sidewalk rebuilt.

Save and excepting minor repairs, the bridge continued to function until during the administration of Mayor William H. Barry, the question of its replacement again came to the front. After a thorough examination, the underpinning was found to be in a satisfactory state of preservation and capable of withstanding cement sidewalks and a much heavier road-bed. Iron railings were substituted for the old wooden rails. The bridge continued to do duty, although somewhat "shakey" when large pieces of

machinery, heavy tractors or heavily loaded trucks passed over it. At various times the alleged weakness of the structure came into prominence, particularly at one time when several large elephants from a circus could not be prevailed upon to cross the structure. However, the old bridge continued to function until the disastrous fire of four years ago, when the bridge was destroyed.

The "Ida Lewis," a side-wheel steamer operated on the Nashua river,

The succession of Main street bridges over the Nashua river has been a constant record of street elevation until the administration of Mayor Otterson in 1870. At that time the bridge and its approaches were raised approximately four feet, and thus with the lowering of the hilltop at the junction of Main, Concord, Amherst and Lock streets, passed into history the long hill in Nashua, famed from the early days of stream fording, as the most difficult for stage coaches to climb between Boston and Concord.

"The widest bridge for its length in the country" is now completed and has been open to traffic for some time and in all probability it will be some years to come before there will be another bridge across the Nashua river at Main street.

MAYORS OF NASHUA

1. Josephus Baldwin, 1853-1854
2. Freeman S. Rogers, 1855-1856
3. Thomas W. Gillis, 1857
4. Albin Beard, 1858-1859
5. Aaron W. Sawyer, 1860
6. George Bowers, 1861 and 1868
7. Hiram T. Morrill, 1862-1863
8. Edward Spalding, 1864
9. Virgil C. Gilman, 1865
10. Gilman Scripture, 1866-1867
11. Jotham D. Otterson, 1869-1870
12. Dana Sargent, 1871
13. Seth D. Chandler, 1872
14. Frank A. McKean, 1873-1874
15. George H. Whitney, 1875
16. Charles Williams, 1876-1877
17. William H. Cook, 1878
18. Benjamin Holman, 1879-1880
19. Benjamin Fletcher, Jr., 1881-1882
20. Alfred M. Norton, 1883-1884
21. John A. Spalding, 1885
22. James H. Tolles, 1886-1888
23. Charles H. Burke, 1889-1890
24. William H. Beasom, 1891-1892
25. William Hall, 1893
26. Thomas Sands, 1894
27. Joseph W. Howard, 1895-1896
28. Jason E. Tolles, 1897-1900
29. Milton A. Taylor, 1901-1902
30. Jeremiah J. Doyle, 1903-1904
31. Andros B. Jones, 1905-1906
32. Albert Shedd, 1907-1910
33. William H. Barry, 1911-1914
34. James B. Crowley, 1915-1917
35. Henri A. Burque, 1920-1923
36. Eaton D. Sargent 1924-1927
37. William F. Sullivan 1928.

Police Chief, Irving F. Goodwin.

NASHUA POLICE DEPARTMENT

The lives and safety of any community are dependant to a large degree on its police department. That Nashua has one of the finest departments of any city of its size in the country is a well recognized fact and the Nashua police department is one that is a credit to the city.

The police department is under the direction of a police commission of three, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by his council, which removes it to a large degree from the control of local political influences and helps make it an independent force.

The present commissioners are: Horace E. Osgood, chairman, John W. Coffey, clerk and Arthur DeMontigny. The commission does not take an active part in policing the city but it has complete control of the finances of the department and has large powers in determining the number and rank of officers, the personel and compensation of officers, their promotion and the general policy of police work.

The history of the department may well start with the organization of the first uniformed force in 1881. This first group of uniformed men, ten in number, with City Marshall James H. Hunt, who died in 1923, carried the entire burden of proper policing of the city. From that day to the present the department has steadily grown in strength and efficiency. But one of the men on the force when it was organized is now alive, Cyrus Bailey.

The oldest man on the present force in point of service is Deputy Chief George H. Campbell, who joined as a patrolman January 1, 1891; was promoted to sergeant January 2, 1892; made captain July 6, 1893 and deputy chief February 1, 1905. For a short time he was in command of the department as acting city marshall. Deputy Campbell had the honor at the semi-centenial celebration of the city in 1903, of leading the big parade and he will play a prominent part in the celebration again this year.

The title of the commanding officer is now Chief of Police and as at present organized the force includes Irving F. Goodwin, who succeeded the last City Marshall Daniel Healey, April 1, 1916. Chief Goodwin came to Nashua from Milford and previously had experience in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Deputy Campbell is second in command and the other superior officers are Capt. Clarence E. Holt; Sergeants, Charles A. Desmarais, Benjamin Murray and Fabian Mayo. There are two inspectors, Chief Inspector Edward McCarthy and Herbert Mears.

The personel of the force as a whole is well balanced and its morale and discipline are good and there is little of the pulling and hauling that sometimes weakens the efficiency of an organized body of men.

Nashua presents many problems to the police department but all are handled in a fine manner that is a credit to the department. One of the biggest problems confronting the department is the question of traffic. It has been estimated, based on hourly counts of passing vehicles, that from May to November over 1,000,000 motor vehicles pass through Nashua. Handling of this congested and continuous line of traffic presents a difficult problem.

The further fact that over 50 per cent of the population is either foreign born, or American born of foreign parentage and that Nashua is a manufacturing community presents other problems that are successfully handled by the department.

While the character of the police work has somewhat changed with the passing years, the amount of police work has increased rather than diminished, this largely due to the traffic problem. Nashua has been indeed fortunate in the matter of crime and all law offenders have been promptly dealt with.

The equipment of the department includes an up to date patrol wagon of the latest design which can in an emergency be used as an ambulance, a touring car, several smaller cars and two motorcycles.

The list of marshalls, (chiefs of the department) follows: 1853 to 1855, Ignatius Bagley; 1855 and part of 1856, Isaac Eaton; 1856, William White; 1857 to 1867, with the exception of 1861, when Samuel Tuck held office, and again in 1875, Thomas G. Banks; 1868 to 1871, Charles M. Robinson; 1871 and again in 1874, Elbridge P. Brown; 1872, 1873, Salma H. Murdough; 1876 to 1880, with the exception of seven months in 1878 when Timothy B. Crowley was marshall, William O. Clough; 1880 to 1884 and in 1885 and 1886, James H. Hunt; 1884 and 1887 to 1891, Willard C. Tolles; 1891 to 1904, Alvin S. Eaton; 1905 to 1912, Wallace

W. Wheeler; 1913 Deputy Chief George A. Campbell, acting City Marshall, 8 months; 1913 to 1916, Daniel F. Healey; 1916 to present, Irving F. Goodwin.

The present personal of the department includes:

Irving F. Goodwin, Chief
George H. Campbell, Deputy Chief
Clarence H. Holt, Captain
Edward C. McCarthy, Inspector
Charles F. Desmarais, Sergeant
Benjamin Murray, Sergeant
Fabian Mayo, Sergeant

PATROLMEN

William Anagnost
Peter Betters
Fred E. Brown
Mendoza Caron
Peter Caron
Francis Cave
John Clark
Raymond L. Cross
Charles Delorey
Albert Downey
Victor Erickson
Hector Gaudette
Arthur Higgins
J. Frank Jefts
Wm. T. Lefavor
George Lawrence
B. McLaughlin
Robert Meunier
Herbert Mears
T. McLaughlin
John Miller
Walter Rich
Edgar Record
James Roche
James Sherlock
Cecil Tibbetts
Fred Tirrell
Albert Tyler
J. Alden Webster
Patrick J. Winn

Catherine Betters, Police Matron
Olivine A. Goyette, Stenographer (Court)

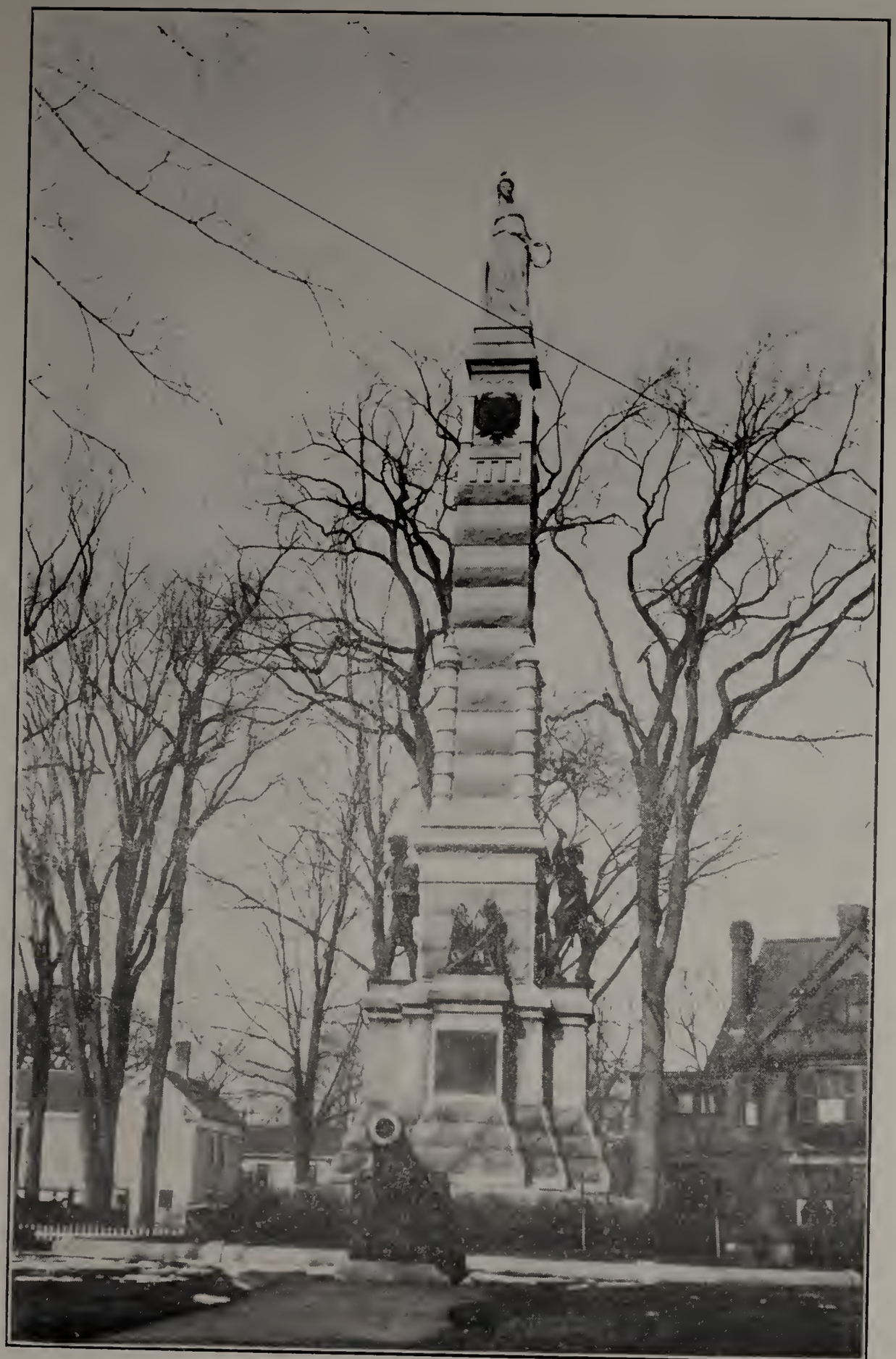
SPECIALS

Tilden Barnard
Homer Betters
Henry Dufour
Joseph Guerette
Edward Hartwell
Richard Holt

St. Joseph's Hospital

Nashua is indeed fortunate in having two fine hospitals, both of which are rated in Class A by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the United States. Memorial hospital and St. Joseph's hospital are institutions ranking very high with excellent equipment and facilities.

Memorial Hospital.



Soldiers' Monument, Abbott Square.

G. A. R. VETERANS

The roll of the John G. Foster Post G. A. R. includes the names of 19 surving veterans of the Civil War.

The surving members of the Post includes the following:

James R. Ashton

Calvin S. Bailey

William J. M. Blackmun

James A. Cobb

Charles B. Dubois

Calvin W. Greenwood

Edward P. Graham

James H. Hall

John N. Hannon

George F. Horne

Andros B. Jones

John Kenney

Edward Lambert

Edwin S. Lincoln

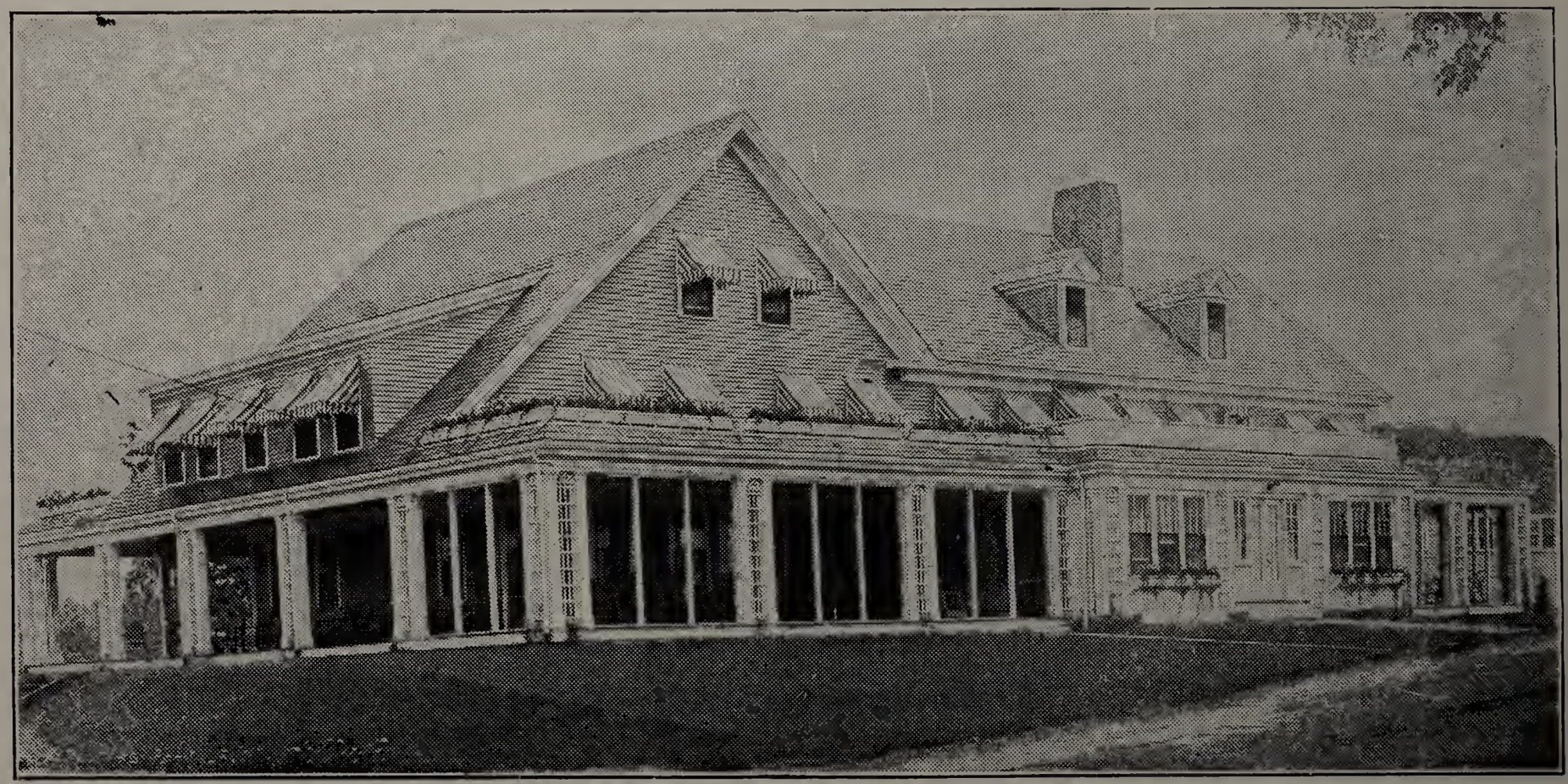
Isaac W. Pierce

William H. Sanborn

Charles H. Smith

Charles H. White

BOARD OF ALDERMAN: Left to right, front row, Dick Whittle, Harvey J. Deschenes, George D. Spaulding, Henri A. Lagasse, Walter E. Grant, Doria R. Laliberte, F. E. A. Collins. Rear Row: Arthur J. Bilodeau, Edwin F. Nolan, Theophile Rousseau, Eugene I. Dubois, Arthur A. Pelletier. Inset: Auguste U. Burque, Charles H. Barker, S. W. Bastow



Nashua Country Club

NASHUA COUNTRY CLUB

For those in quest of a restful holiday or vacation in surroundings of surpassing beauty, the Nashua Country Club offers attractions unsurpassed by no other pleasure resort in New England.

Set in a beautiful park of many rolling acres, bordering on the picturesque and historic Merrimack river, the club finds itself admirably favored by nature. Here one will find excellent outdoor sports available. The golf course is "sporty" and well-kept, under the supervision of a well-known professional, John MacAndrew. It is an 18-hole course and has been arranged so as to meet the requirements of a championship course, and it is here that the New England championship will be decided on July 24 and 28 of this year.

The Sixth Tee, Showing Green, Nashua Country Club.

The clubhouse is located just off the Daniel Webster highway, two miles south of Nashua, and is a first-class building. Its cuisine is of the highest order and contributes nothing but the very best foods to the tables. The house has a number of sleeping rooms with baths and a grill room overlooking the eighteenth fairway. The club maintains a professional golf shop and a staff of caddies.

The house is open all the year and many are the clubs and organizations that hold their big social affairs in the clubhouse, which has become known from Maine to California as a mecca for lovers of golf, tennis, dancing and elaborate social functions.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

Frank A. McMaster, Mayor William F. Sullivan, Arthur R. Dubuc, Street Commissioner, William E. Tolles, George A. Belanger, Frank E. Lewis, City Engineer, Fred L. Clark.

CITY OFFICIALS

City Messenger, Napoleon Laplante, City Clerk, Arthur L. Cyr, City Treasurer, Samuel Dearborn, City Solicitor, Alvin J. Lucier, City Physician, Dr. Romeo L. Paradis.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS

Horace E. Osgood, Arthur DeMontigny, John W. Coffey.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS

Herbert C. Lintott, Charles H. Austin, Eugene W. Duncklee.

James E. Melendy.
Deputy Fire Chief.

George H. Campbell
Deputy Chief of Police.

Board of Health
Dr. Oswald S. Maynard, Dr. Alfred Daudelin,
Ernest Levesque.

In the ruggedness of Nashua's skyline there is written a story that sounds like a fairy tale. Tall stacks, great cotton mills, paper manufacturing plants, wood working establishments, a serried range of industry stretching along the river bank and about the city. Wide buildings, narrow buildings, tall buildings, low buildings, each denoting a different phase of manufacturing, making the skyline of Nashua's industrial capital.

Here is diversification! No single industry, no narrow aim, no money and labor monopoly keeps the business of Nashua in a constant state of perilous uncertainty. Here you'll find industry in the fullest state.

Nashua boasts of some of the largest mills and factories in the country. The products of Nashua mills and shops go far beyond the city's borders. Blankets, refrigerators, ice cream, freezers, machinery and other products are known and used the world over.

That Nashua should have become a manufacturing center of so great importance is not the result of chance. The location was chosen over 100 years ago because of natural advantages. From Nashua go out many railroad lines and highways. The Nashua river furnishes much hydro electric power. Thus the industrial preminence of Nashua was inevitable. The first small mills erected years ago have been the forerunner of a steady, consistent development almost without equal in New England.

Nashua Mills of Nashua Mfg. Co., the largest blanket mill in the world
Covering 45 acres of floor space.

NASHUA MANUFACTURING COMPANY

A City's welfare and progress depends upon the success of its chief industries.

One hundred and five years ago the General Court of the State of New Hampshire granted a charter to the Nashua Manufacturing Company. Other smaller industries began to locate in Nashua shortly after this Company's incorporation. Nashua has grown from a hamlet to the second city of the state and today the name of "Nashua" is known in every quarter of the globe through the products manufactured by the Nashua Manufacturing Company.

The pioneer spirit was strong in those who incorporated the Nashua Manufacturing Company. No one was experienced in cotton mill operation in America. The summer of 1825 found the town buzzing with industry. Buildings for the new Company were under construction, many houses were being erected to accomodate those who were flocking to Nashua hoping for employment in the new mill. Early in 1826 actual production had begun and the Company's pride and influence in civic affairs began to expand. Through their influence and cooperation the first church in Nashua was erected also the first school-house. A Savings Bank was opened. The first fire department was organized and between Nashua and what is now Jackson Mills, a telephone system was installed. The first telegraph connection in Nashua was between the Nashua Manufacturing Company's plant and their Boston Office. They were also interested in promoting a gas company and a water system.

When the city of Nashua was incorporated seventy-five years ago, the Nashua Manufacturing Company had passed the experimental stage and was firmly established. It had weathered all money panics, business depressions and today is still reaching out for a greater volume of business. It is rated as the largest manufacturer of blankets in the world and is noted the world over for its Indian Head Cloth and other fabrics. The Nashua Mills and the Jackson Mills of Nashua also the Indian Head Mills of Alabama located at Cordova, Alabama and the Suffolk Mills of Lowell, Mass., comprise the Nashua Manufacturing Company.

The products consist of: "Nashua Blankets," plain, plaid, staple cotton and part wool.

Indian Head Cloth in fast colors, Dress Prints and White Sheeting. The sheeting is made in the following widths: 18, 27, 32, 36, 44, 54, 63 and 72 inches.

All Indian Head products are guaranteed fast colors.

In addition to their nationally advertised goods, this Company manufactures a line of cotton suitings for export also cotton domets and flannels both white and colored and an exceptionally fine grade of cotton suede, bathrobe cloth, automobile cloth, diaper and casket cloth.

Frederic Amory of Boston has been treasurer since 1878. Amory, Browne & Co. of Boston, New York, Chicago and San Francisco are the selling agents. Walter Whipple is agent of Nashua Mills succeeding Roscoe S. Milliken in 1923. William H. Cadwell has been agent of what is now Jackson Mills since 1891.

Jackson Mills of Nashua Mfg. Co., devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Indian Head Cloth, covering 18 acres of floor space.

GREGG & SON

Gregg & Son, millwork manufacturers, possess a distinguished place in the woodworking industry. In this industry this firm is probably the oldest in continuous family ownership of any firm found in the United States today.

The present firm of Gregg & Son was established in 1870. However previous to this date the founder, David Gregg, owned and operated a small door, sash and blind factory in Goffstown, N. H. under the name of D. Gregg & Co.

In 1870 David Gregg bought land in Nashua and in 1871 with his son, David A. Gregg and W. W. Hoyt, built the main building of the present establishment, operating under the name of Gregg, Hoyt & Co. A year later Mr. Hoyt retired and the business was carried on by David Gregg and David A. Gregg under the firm name of Gregg & Son.

David Gregg died Jan. 1, 1880 and at that time his son-in-law, George S. Neville, became a partner until his death in 1883.

William A. Gregg in 1882 joined the partnership with his father, continuing until his death, December 28, 1918.

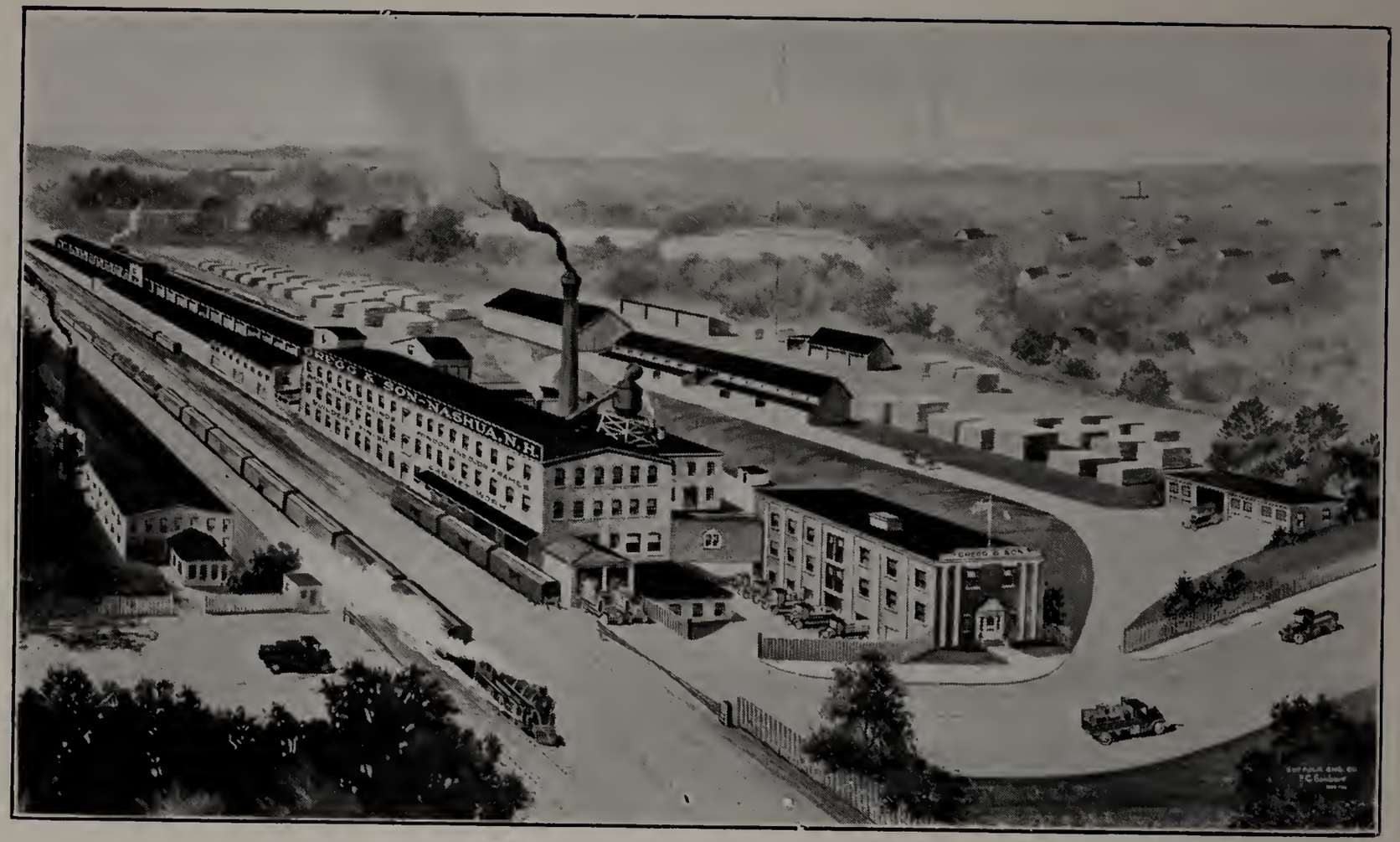
Although remaining only a few years, a son-in-law, Oren S. Hussey, and Louis G. Neville a nephew of David A. Gregg, entered the firm in 1894.

The second son of David A. Gregg, Harry A. Gregg, entered the business in 1903, and for the past ten years has been the active head of the firm and since the recent death of his father has become the sole proprietor.

To David A. Gregg who was connected with this firm for over half a century and actively engaged for thirty-five years, is due the unusual success which Gregg & Son has enjoyed in the millwork industry.

The founder, David Gregg, was the fourth generation of the descendants of Capt. James Gregg of Londonderry, who probably had the first saw-mill in New Hampshire in 1719.

From this Capt. James Gregg have descended the Gregg family; each generation were saw-mill owners until David Gregg established his door, sash, and blind factory. Consequently from generation to generation the Gregg interests in millwork have increased so that today Nashua has the distinction of possessing the largest millwork plant in New England if not on the entire Atlantic coast.



Gregg & Son

J. F. McELWAIN COMPANY

Officers of the J. F. McElwain Company

J. Franklin McElwain, President.

Seward M. Paterson, Vice-President.

Francis P. Murphy, Vice-President.

Arthur E. Swan, Treasurer and Secretary.

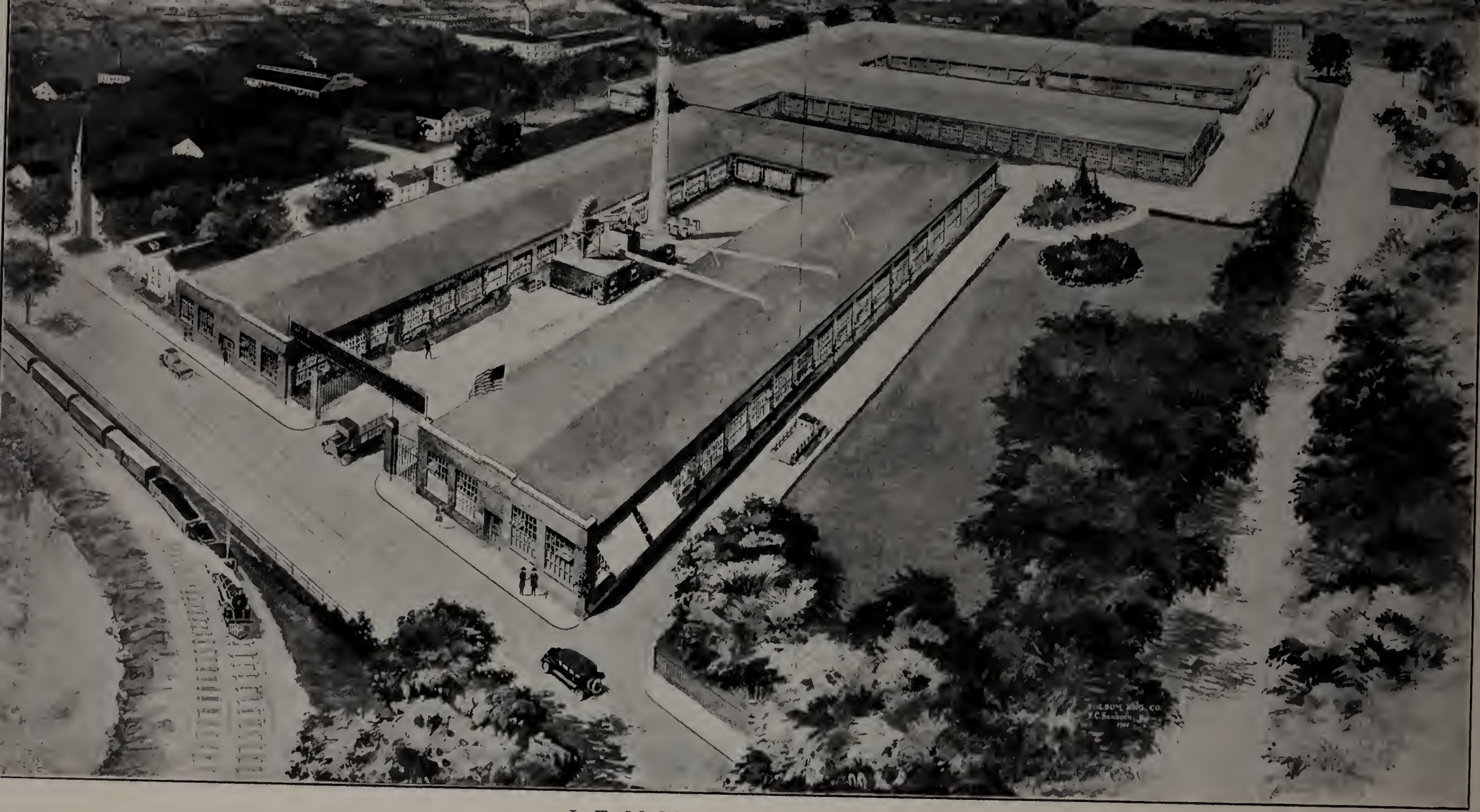
Clifford P. Warren, Clerk.

Directors

Seward M. Paterson — Arthur E. Swan

J. Franklin McElwain — Francis P. Murphy

Frank Melville Jr.



J. F. McElwain Company.

Starting in 1923 with 350 employees and a capitalization of $245,000.00, J. F. McElwain Company, manufacturers of Shoes, in five years has become one of New Hampshire's leading industries. Today in New Hampshire it employs 2,200 people; its payroll amounts to approximately $3,000,000. annually and it produces and sells more than 5,500,000 pair of shoes each year.

The rise and growth of this organization is a remarkable achievement. It is a striking page in the romance of New England industrial life at a time when New England industrial supremacy has been definitely challenged. When this company was organized New England industry was almost at a standstill. The Leather, Shoe and Textile industries were so badly affected in the period following the War that it became the custom to speak of our mills going South and our factories West as if it were the inevitable result of an unalterable economic law.

This is not the place to discuss the labor management of J. F. McElwain Company, but it is well enough to state that not since the company organized five years ago has there been the slightest labor difficulty. Each year a new factory unit has been added to the company, and several hundred more hands employed, but the policy of treating men like human beings has been followed throughout and it has proved to be unquestionably successful. Good wages, good hours, good working conditions, all have contributed to lowering production costs—paradoxical as it may seem.

Accordingly, it may not be too much to say that this young and highly successful New Hampshire industry, is a tribute to American inventive genius.

YEARLY PAY ROLL AND PAIRS PRODUCED

	Pairs Produced	*Sales*	*Pay Roll*
1923	559,274	$ 1,760,034	$ 382,373.28
1924	1,495,029	4,255,190	933,210.78
1925	2,252,983	6,134,342	1,395,821.91
1926	3,219,016	8,491,657	1,991,082.25
1927	3,954,259	10,464,749	2,378,784.00
(5 yrs. total)	11,480,561	$31,105,972	$7,081,272.22

NASHUA	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
June 1923	342
" 1924	418
" 1925	744
" 1926	914
" 1927	940
" 1928	1300

NASHUA GUMMED & COATED PAPER COMPANY

In 1904 the Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Company was formed to take over the coating business of the Nashua Card and Glazed Paper Company. This business though carried on under various names and in several locations in Nashua has been operating continuously since 1849; and since 1890 in the present Franklin Street plant.

The pioneer organization devoted itself principally to the manufacture of cardboard and playing cards. In 1861 the business was conducted in the plant of the Watch Company which had recently moved to Waltham. In this plant the first machine for flint glazing was operated, and the first power coating machine. A little later the first flint machines for finishing the paper in rolls were introduced from Germany. About the same time the first friction calender was installed.

At the time the present company took over the business, the manufacture of flint glazed papers had become unprofitable because of German competition and the cardboard business had for the most part moved West. The principal product then became friction glazed papers. These were supplemented by the manufacture of gummed papers. In this line the new company was the first to manufacture sealing tape, which is in such general use today.

In 1908 the present company began the manufacture of waxed paper. It was the first to make bread wrappers which are now used by nearly all bakers in the country. From 1910 to 1924 the waxed papers were produced in the Brackett Shoe Factory but were consolidated in 1924 with the company's other local manufacturing activities into its Franklin Street plant.

The business of the Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Company has expanded greatly in the past twenty-four years so that today it is recognized leader in the manufacture of waxed paper and gummed and coated specialties. Its Franklin Street plant has had several additions since it was taken over in 1904. In 1917 the company established a branch plant in Middletown, Ohio and a subsidiary company, the Canadian Nashua Paper Company at Peterboro, Ontario in 1920. In 1924 the Nashua Package Sealing Company devoted to the distribution of package sealing machines and tape was added to its business family, to be followed in 1926

by the Canadian Sealright Company for the manufacture of paper cans and milk bottle caps, and in 1927 by the addition of the Nashua Youngblood Company for the manufacture of paper specialties for laundries. Despite the wide spread of the activities of the parent company and its subsidiaries its most important plant is in Nashua where it turns out approximately 25,000 tons annually of its varied products.

Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Company.

The officers of the Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Co., are: Winthrop L. Carter, President and General Manager; Vasco E. Nunez, Vice-President; Eliot A. Carter, Treasurer; George H. Lowe, Secretary, and Edward C. Smith, Assistant Secretary.

PROCTOR BROTHERS

The building of one of the finest and largest establishments of cooperage in America was due to the vision and ambition of Ira H. and Nathaniel H. Proctor. As they were born on Proctor Hill, Hollis, the company first came into existence in Hollis, and in 1876 their first factories were built there.

In 1881, owing to the expansion of their trade, a new factory was built on Marshall and Hollis Streets, in Nashua, N. H., and in the following year they acquired several other large factory buildings on Tyler Street.

Clayton B. and Roscoe F., sons of Nathaniel H. Proctor, were taken into the firm to assist in the rapidly expanding business.

This firm manufactures kegs, barrels, pails and kits, and in addition they are wholesale and retail dealers in building materials of all kinds, furnishing everything necessary for a building, from the cellar to the top, including the roof.

They own large tracts of standing pine timber in Nashua and the surrounding towns, and buy more each year, as it is offered for sale. They cut about eight million feet of lumber each year. This is hauled into their mills either at Nashua or at West Hollis, where the logs are graded and sawed into plank, boards, and staves. The boards, when dry, are hauled to their mill on Tyler Street, where they are dressed and graded. In this way, they secure some of the finest pine finish.

In addition to this native pine, they have lumber of all kinds, from the North, South and West, which includes maple, birch, whitewood, cypress, southern pine, redwood and mahogany. These woods are dressed — the most modern machinery being used — into any shape desired by the builders.

Their cooperage is shipped all over the United States, Canada, South America and England.

They occupy thirty acres of land at Nashua, and have twenty-five hundred feet of side track.

In addition to their local factories, they have a stave, heading and saw mill at West Hollis, N. H.; a keg and barrel factory at Jersey City, N. J.; and a barrel factory at Kingston, N. Y. They have also operated mills at Bradford, Vt., Hanover, N. H., and Rochester, N. H.

The firm is owned and controlled by Nathaniel H. Proctor, Ira having died fifteen years ago.

The success of Proctor Bros. has been assured because their life has been wrapped up in service, not only to those associated with them, but those whom they are privileged to serve. This is their working philosophy of life and their religion.

NATIONAL BREAD WRAPPING MACHINE CO.

The National Bread Wrapping Machine Co., is the outgrowth of an idea conceived by Mr. Henri A. Sevigne to protect bread and other food stuffs, through proper wrapping, from contamination and to hold its freshness.

Mr. Sevigne, who is the General Manager and a Director of this Company, through his large experience in the paper business covering a series of years, which was carried on under the title of the National Wrapping Paper Co., realized the growing demand for protecting articles of food through proper wrapping.

The National Wrapping Paper Co. a sales organization selling Bread Wrappers and purchasing their supplies from the Wax Paper Division of the Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Co. moved to Nashua from Boston in the fall of 1909, that they might be in closer touch with their supplies and shipments.

Mr. Sevigne had foreseen and accordingly had been working out, in an experimental way, a means by which packages could be wrapped by machine with a view to reach a production which would make it possible to have this protection for bread and food products universal.

After moving to Nashua, the developing of the Sevigne Wrapping Machine continued under the name of the Carter Rice & Co., Machine Division. In 1920 the business was merged and incorporated as the National Bread Wrapping Machine Co., with Mr. James Richard Carter, Newton, Mass., as President, Mr. Henri A. Sevigne, Winthrop, Mass., as Vice President, Mr. John C. Kennedy, Boston, Mass., as Treasurer and Mr. Harold Palmer, Boston, Mass., as Secretary.

After the death of Mr. James Richard Carter, his son Mr. Eliot A. Carter became President of the Corporation.

The first machine built by Mr. Sevigne was very small and operated by hand, but the principle was correct and stage by stage this machine has been improved and enlarged.

In 1913 the first power machine was shipped, proving very satisfactory and this same machine is still operating and in daily use.

The first factory was located on Pearsons Ave., which served until 1918 when larger quarters were secured on Crown Street, where the manufacturing continued until 1923; at this time the

demand for the Sevigne machines had so taxed the factory facilities that it was necessary to enlarge its capacity and the business was moved to its present commodious quarters on Broad Street where it has enjoyed a very marked increase in business. Today the factory is in full production in its Machine Division and in addition a very up-to-date foundry is being operated, furnishing its high grade Gray Iron, Brass Composition and Aluminum Castings.

The Sevigne Bread Wrapping Machines today are known and used the World over. The foreign trade is supplied through its agents the Baker-Perkins, Ltd., London, England.

NASHUA BUILDING COMPANY

One of the busiest places in Nashua is the Nashua Building Company on Temple Street. For more than 35 years, or ever since the company's organization in 1892, it has played an important and useful role in the development of the city, many of the principal civic and industrial buildings having been constructed by the company, as well as hundreds of attractive dwellings. Most of the important contracts in recent years have gone to this company.

The Court House, Hunt Memorial Library, and the splendid new structure of the Indian Head Bank are a few examples of the fine workmanship of this company. It is doubtful if Nashua people realize what the company is equipped to do. It can furnish plans and specifications for a camp on Canobie Lake, or for an entire plant like that of the White Mountain Freezer Company. one of its products. It can build a house or an office building, a bridge or a concrete roadway, and it is constantly being called upon to perform the various tasks of the general contractor.

The company was organized in 1892 by Captain Charles A. Roby and Colonel William D. Swart.

The officers of the company are now:

G. A. Hopkins, President.

Luther A. Roby, Treasurer.

THE OSGOOD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

Organized in 1901, with George E. Osgood, Manager, and Horace E. Osgood, Treasurer, the Osgood Construction Company in a few years became one of the leading construction companies of southern New Hampshire, building many industrial plants, constructing civic buildings, and numerous splendid dwelling houses. One of its specialties is the construction of concrete roads and bridges. Some of the finest bridges in the state have been built by this company, and one of the oldest strips of concrete road in this section, is a product of the Osgood Construction Company, still wearing fine after years of hard usage.

Examples of the work of this company are to be found in the Nashua Gummed and Coated Paper Company, the Jackson Mills, and the Crown Hill Fire Station. Hundreds of sightly Nashua residences are the work of this company, and elsewhere, there are numerous fine buildings like the Congregational Church at Hollis, and the Methodist Church in Suncook.

The present officers of the company are:

Roger C. Shattuck, President.

Earl D. Oulton, Vice-President.

Horace E. Osgood, Treasurer.

Leon B. Davis, Secretary.

NASHUA BRASS COMPANY

The Nashua Brass Company was organized January 1, 1924 succeeding the Nashua Saddlery Hardware Company which was organized in 1889, having the same officers and the same capitalization, the old name having become a misnomer owing to changing conditions in the harness trade.

This Company manufactures brass and bronze hardware for plumbing, furniture, piano and various other trades. It employs about eighty-five people.

The present officers are, William J. Dennis, President; William H. Beasom, Treasurer and Manager; John S. Perry, Superintendent; Vernon W. Campbell, Production Manager.

The directors are, William J. Dennis, John R. Spring and William H. Beasom.

THE MAINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

White Mountain Refrigerators, manufactured by The Maine Manufacturing Company, are nationally known, advertised and distributed. A White Mountain Refrigerator — "The Chest With the Chill in it" — embodies all that is modern, all that is sanitary and all that is beautiful and artistic. Many models are equipped for immediate installation of the more popular makes of mechanical refrigeration, and there is a wide range in style and price of models suited for ice, electric or gas refrigeration.

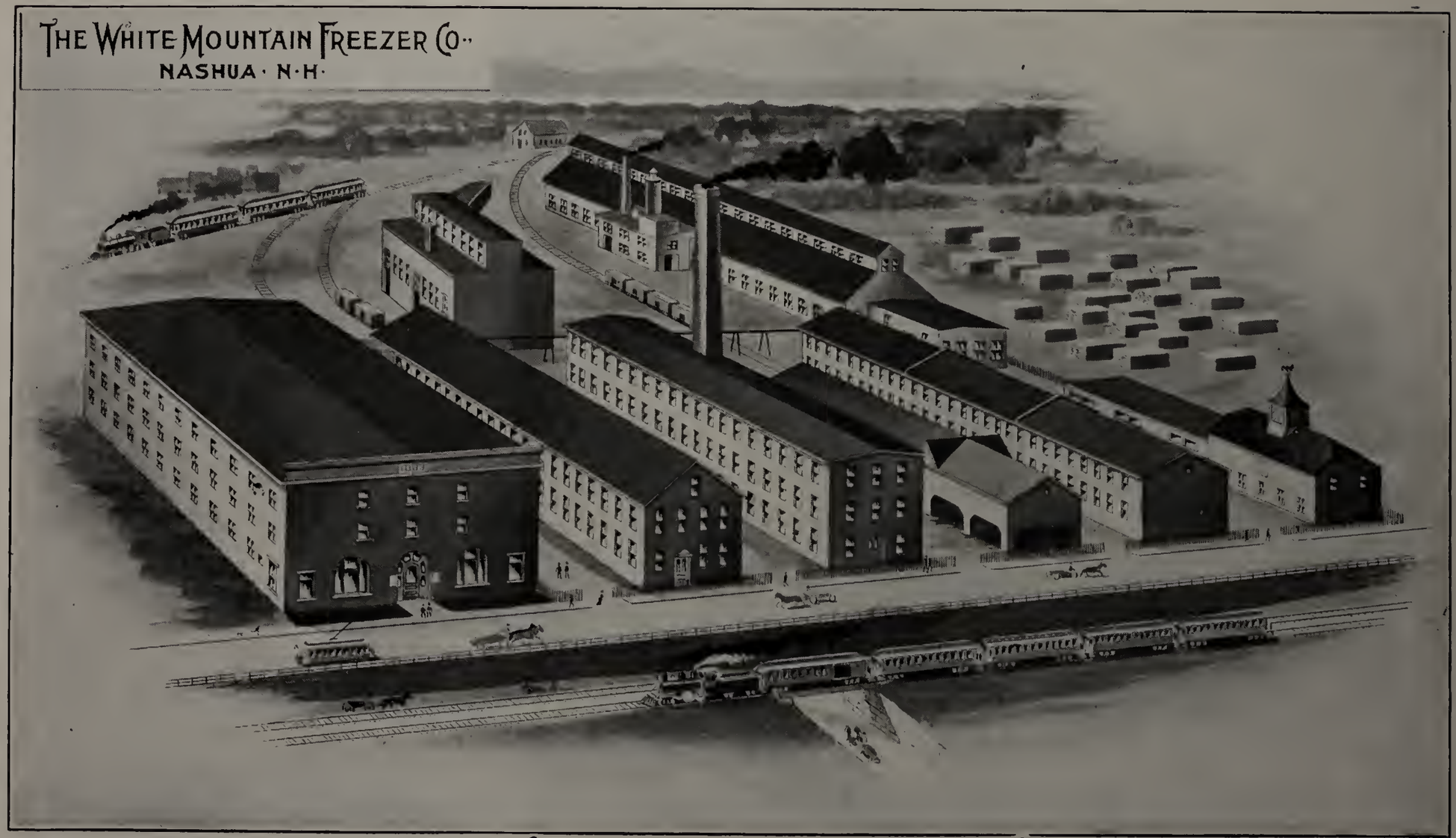
The Maine Manufacturing Company was established in the town of Fairfield, Maine in 1874. As their business increased in volume, a city with better facilities for a large manufacturing plant was sought, and this resulted in the choosing of Nashua in 1895, where for over thirty years, this industry has shown a steady growth and offered steady and profitable employment.

For a number of years this business was conducted as a partnership by I. Frank Stevens and John E. Cotton. In 1912 upon the death of Mr. Cotton, Mr. Stevens became the sole owner of the Company, and his vision, skill and able management were responsible for the large growth of this industry during his lifetime. Mr. I .Frank Stevens passed away in 1925 and since that time the management has rested in his two sons, Philip Ellis Stevens and I. Blaine Stevens, both of Nashua.

The Company's plant covers a tract of over nine acres and is situated on Bridge Street, along side of the Boston and Maine main line tracks and at the junction of the Merrimac and Nashua Rivers. The factory buildings are of brick and frame construction, and the machinery and equipment is of the most modern and efficient type. A large battery of modern dry kilns thoroughly seasons millions of feet of lumber annually, and delivers it to mill to be cut up by efficient machinery, and later assembled by skilled workmen into quality refrigerators. The latest type of spraying equipment is employed in the Finishing Department, and automatic machines perform many and diverse operations.

The Maine Manufacturing Company is a leader in the Refrigerator industry, and White Mountain Refrigerators have held first place for over fifty years, and will be found in over two million homes.

Maine Manufacturing Company.


THE WHITE MOUNTAIN FREEZER CO.
NASHUA · N·H·

THE WHITE MOUNTAIN FREEZER COMPANY, Inc.

Some over fifty years ago in what is now the city of Laconia, N. H., The White Mountain Freezer Company was founded by Thomas Sands, who later served as Mayor of Nashua.

The business showed material growth and after a few years moved to its present location in Nashua. At that time a small plant was built and equipped that would seemingly care for its requirements for years to come, but the business developed rapidly, soon necessitating additional factory facilities, until the plant of today, which is the largest and most complete factory in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of ice cream freezers.

It is an industry employing a large force of men with good positions, earning good wages, and with homes and families in Nashua.

The business was under the sole proprietorship of Mr. Thomas Sands until 1888 when it was incorporated with Mr. Thomas Sands as President and Mr. Lester F. Thurber as Treasurer and General Manager. In 1919 the present company was formed as The White Mountain Freezer Company, Inc. with Mr. Lester F. Thurber as President and former Mayor Eaton D. Sargent as Treasurer and General Manager.

White Mountain Freezers have a wide distribution throughout the United States and in foreign countries. They are the standard in excellence everywhere. A Nashua product sold all over the world.

AMERICAN BOX & LUMBER CO.

Twenty-six years ago, in 1902, one year before the Nashua Semi-Centennial celebration, the American Box and Lumber Company was incorporated, this concern, whose officers were Charles A. Roby, President, Elbert Wheeler, Vice-President, and William D. Swart, Treasurer and General Manager, being the outgrowth of the Roby and Swart Company which was organized in 1890.

The Plant, situated at Edgeville, consisted of a large manufacturing building, power house enclosing steam engines of 650 H. P., canal and water wheel of 150 H. P., barns and storage sheds together with extensive board yards. In 1916 an electrically

operated sawmill was built capable of turning out 45,000 feet daily and at the same time 45 acres of land were bought along Burke Street and south of Salmon Brook for the air drying of the annual sawmill cut of 11,000,000 feet. A few years later the Wheeler and Nutting Farm of 45 acres which bordered the property on the south was purchased giving the Company valuable frontage along the Boston & Maine right of way. The product consisted of boxes and box shooks of which a large percentage were delivered by motor truck to the Nashua Manufacturing Company and the balance shipped by rail to various points in the East.

In December, 1922, the manufacturing part of the Plant at Edgeville was totally destroyed by fire and the original building which had stood for so many years were swept away. Construction of the new plant was considerably hindered by the severe winter and the amount of ice on the ruins, but by October, 1923, everything was completed and manufacturing operations were again under way. In this connection it may be noticed that although the total manufacturing equipment had been destroyed by the fire packing cases were being delivered to the Nashua Manufacturing two days after the fire although of course in limited quantities at first.

Since this date the general offices of the Company have been moved from the up-town district of Nashua to a new office building recently constructed at the Plant itself, where the officers of the Company are in close contact with the manufacturing operations.

At the present time the American Box and Lumber Company, at one time the largest individual box manufacturing plant in the East, furnishes employment to an average of two to three hundred hands and has a capacity of 20,000,000 feet of lumber annually. The officers are William D. Swart, President and General Manager, Frank E. Parker, Vice-President, William R. Swart, Treasurer, Walter A. Calderwood, Assistant Treasurer, Fred C. Merrill, Superintendent.

FOSSA LAUNDRY

The G. F. Fossa Laundry, organized in 1907, is the oldest laundry in Nashua and one of the most thoroughly modern plants of its kind in New England. From a modest beginning this plant

has grown in 20 years to be the principal laundry in this section, representing on the part of its founder and owner, Mr. Fossa, a definite and highly creditable achievement.

When it started, on Charles Street, back in 1907, laundries were much less common than they are today, and the family wash was an inevitable chore which spoiled every Monday for the house wife. At that time there was a popular superstition that the best families would not send the family wash to a laundry because of the supposed danger from communicable disease. Mr. Fossa was one of the pioneers in exposing this notion.

His laundry is excellently organized, thoroughly sanitary and up to date. Each family wash goes into a separate compartment in one of the huge washing machines, is removed, tagged, sent to a drying machine, and so on through the various processes. It is taken care of by help who have been carefully trained and often here been in the employ for many years. Clothes are not torn into bits or eaten up by corrosive chemicals, they are properly and thoroughly cleansed in boiling hot suds which neither dirt nor germs can survive.

Mr. Fossa is justly proud of his workers, some of whom have been with him for twenty years. He believes in paying high wages, in treating workers like human beings, and doing all that is possible for their comfort and convenience. At the present time he is constructing a playground beside his laundry, with a clay court, a cool rest room, and numerous shade trees. The business which he has built up for himself is a credit to the man and to Nashua.

J. H. TOLLES & CO

High grade lumber and house finish has been manufactured and sold by J. H. Tolles & Co., 20 to 30 Quincy Street, for many years.

The mill, yard and offices are located on Quincy Street on the line of the Boston & Maine Railroad and every advantage is used to save in handling the large amount of Spruce Dimension, Pine and Hardwood lumber which is manufactured into mouldings, window and door frames, interior and exterior finish.

Lumber comes from all parts of the country and the mahogany used in Bank and other costly panelling work is grown in Africa, Mexico and the Phillipines.

This large business was built up by the late James H. Tolles and is now carried on by Mrs. Tolles. A continuous business in one family since 1872.

The dressing mill is fully equipped with modern machinery to produce house finish of all kinds. The cabinet shop has a set of well balanced machines and men who produce some of the finest of cabinet work for use in homes, Banks, Libraries, Schools and Churches. A wooden box plant occupies one floor and boxes of

J. H. Tolles & Co.

all sizes and thickness are manufactured for local use as well as for shipment by the carload. Three steam kilns are run for the drying of finish lumber as well as for the wood heel and other industries. Lumber is dressed in transit for various outside shippers and this with the other manufacturing furnishes labor for some sixty men.

James L. Bickford is the Manager who is assisted by his son Jason Tolles Bickford, a grandson of the late Mr. James H. Tolles.

INDIAN HEAD NATIONAL BANK

1851 1928

On July 2, 1851, over two years before the towns of Nashua and Nashville united under a city charter, the Indian Head Bank was incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000.00. The grantees named in the charter were Joseph Greeley, Josiah G. Graves, Francis Winch, Chas. G. Atherton, Geo. W. Perham, John Reed, Col. William Boardman, William D. Beasom, Elbridge G. Reed and John H. Gage. The first seven of these grantees resided in Nashville, the others in Nashua. Joseph Greeley was elected president and Albert McKean cashier.

While waiting for quarters in the building now known as the Nashua City Station, the bank carried on its affairs in the Central House, a building which stood where the Laton House is now located. In 1853 William D. Beasom was elected president which office he held for seventeen years.

On April 25, 1865, the stockholders voted to reorganize as a national bank. Upon resignation of Mr. McKean as cashier in 1867, John G. Kimball was elected to that office. Calvin B Hill assumed the office of president in 1870 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William D. Beasom. Frank A. McKean was appointed cashier in 1875. Dr. Edward Spalding served as president from 1881 to 1888. General George Stark, 1888 to 1889. Charles H. Campbell, 1889 to 1892 when Hon. David A. Gregg was elected president and William H. Beasom vice-president.

The quarters in the Depot Building having been outgrown, in 1893 the bank moved into the Whiting Block, where it remained until 1909 when still larger quarters were obtained in the Telegraph Block.

Following the death in 1921 of Ira F. Harris, who had been cashier since 1895, Walter L. Barker was elected to that office.

In the spring of 1922 the Telegraph Block was destroyed by fire. During the construction of the new building which the bank was erecting on the site of the Telegraph Block, business was conducted in temporary quarters in the immediate vicinity. In April 1924 the bank moved into the modern building it now occupies.

Hon. David A. Gregg, president since 1892, died February 18, 1928 and William H. Beasom was elected president and Harry A. Gregg vice-president.

The present officers of the bank are: President, William H. Beasom, Vice President, Harry A. Gregg, Cashier, Walter L. Barker, Assistant Cashiers, Everett F. Goodhue, Oscar H. Gagnon, Clarence E. Whitney. Directors: Walter T. Ashley, William H. Beasom, Walter L. Barker, William H. Cadwell, Frank B. Clancy, Osias O. Deschamps, John H. Field, Ernest J. Flather, Harry A. Gregg, Frank E. Kittredge, Elmer D. Marshall, Albert J. McKean, Louis G. Neville, Arthur G. Shattuck, William C. Small, Sceva Speare, William F. Sullivan.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK of Nashua, N. H.

In the spring of 1875 a group of Nashua's leading citizens consisting of Jeremiah W. White, Charles Williams, George H. Whitney, Samuel K. Wellman, William D. Cadwell, Seth D. Chandler and Evan B. Hammond organized The Second National Bank of Nashua, N. H. for the purpose of furnishing additional banking facilities to the citizens of Nashua. These citizens formed the Board of Directors and chose as president Jeremiah W. White. Cornelius V. Dearborn was elected cashier.

The Second National Bank first opened for business March 1, 1875 in a section of the Merchants Exchange Building, now

185 Main Street. Its business grew in step with the progress of Nashua and in the latter part of 1900 it became necessary to enlarge its quarters, which was done by remodeling its original banking rooms. In August 1907 the old First National Bank was absorbed and the business of the combined institutions was continued under the name of The Second National Bank.

During the year 1922 the bank's business had again increased so that the old quarters were inadequate. After long and careful consideration the Directors decided to proceed with the construction of a new building rather than undertake further alteration of the location. Accordingly, the historic Tremont House was purchased and on the site was erected a modern banking building designed to care for the requirements of the bank for many years to come. This building was opened for inspection February 22, 1924 and on the following day The Second National Bank started serving the people of Nashua in its present quarters.

At the time of the last report to the United States Government this bank had more money on deposit than any other national bank in New Hampshire. The following comparison of assets reflects the steady growth of this bank.

Dec. 30, 1875	$143,449.45	Dec. 30, 1905	934,152.53
" " 1885	255,020.24	" " 1915	1,770,524.34
" " 1895	510,740.01	" " 1925	4,177,292.39
	June 20, 1928	$4,665,838.87	

Since its organization this bank has had three presidents, who have served as follows: Jeremiah W. White, 1875-1892; Fred W. Estabrook 1892-1916; and Lester F. Thurber 1916-to date. Those who have served as cashiers are: Cornelius V. Dearborn 1875-1876; Fred A. Eaton, 1876-1913; John M. Blakey, 1913 to date. The Directors of this bank at the present time are: Lester F. Thurber, George F. Thurber, Herbert L. Flather, George L. Sadler,, Ivory C Eaton, Cyrille Brodeur, Harry W. Ramsdell, Sam S. Dearborn, Willis A. Shedd, Winthrop L. Carter and Eaton D. Sargent. The officers at the present time are: Lester F. Thurber, President; George F. Thurber, Vice-President; John M. Blakey, Cashier; Charles E. Potter and Clarence E. Douglas, Assistant Cashiers.

NASHUA TRUST COMPANY

The Nashua Trust Company began business in the early part of 1890 in the McQuesten building on Main Street. From a very modest beginning it has progressed in strength from the smallest to the largest banking corporation in the City. The statement dated December 31, 1927 showed a Capital of $200,000.00, a Surplus and Undivided Profit account of $400,971.77.

When Nashua celebrated the Semi-Centennial Celebration in June, 1903, the deposits of this bank were $960,000.00 divided among some twenty-four hundred depositors. In June, 1928, the deposits were $5,865,958.22 with over 13,000 depositors on its books. Among its depositors are many of Nashua's largest and most successful corporations, merchants and professional men.

The bank is very pleasantly and conveniently located at the corner of East Pearl and Main Streets in the Masonic Temple. In 1926, the bank took over additional space and completely remodelled its banking rooms giving it facilities to render efficiently every accomodation and service a progressive bank is called upon to furnish. This company does a general banking business, handling accounts subject to check, a Savings Department in which the depositors receive four percent interest, conducts a Safe Deposit Department, renting boxes in a fire and burglar-proof vault with convenient rooms where a box-renter may inspect the contents of his box in private. In addition to making loans to its commercial depositors, this bank has always been as liberal as is consistent with good banking practice in making loans. On local real estate, it is loaning at this time an amount in excess of two million dollars, secured by first mortgages to resident of Nashua and immediate vicinity. The Nashua Trust Company also maintains a Trust Department handling some half million dollars in trust funds. This department is being utilized by the public in a very marked degree as they realize that a corporate Fiduciary is never absent and never dies.

The directors are all residents of Nashua and have been closely identified with Nashua's progress: Charles H. Austin, Electrical Engineer, Joseph L. Clough, Insurance, George E. Danforth, Postmaster, Arthur DeMontigny, Jeweler, Thomas J. Dowd, Merchant, Elmer W. Eaton, Retired, Robert B. Hamblett, Attorney, Albert H. Hunt, Clothier, John C. MacIldowie, Manager Asbes-

tos Wood & Shingle Co., Roscoe S. Milliken, Retired, Francis P. Murphy, Vice-President, J. F. McElwain Co., Walter F. Norton, Superintendent, Gas Department, Public Service Co. of N. H, Nashua Division, William D. Swart, President, American Box & Lumber Co., William R. Swart, Treasurer, American Box & Lumber Co., Elbert Wheeler, Retired.

Officers: William D. Swart, President, Elbert Wheeler, First Vice-President, Joseph L. Clough, Second Vice-President, George E. Harris, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE OLD GUARANTY SAVINGS BANK OF NASHUA

This institution, which is the oldest bank in Nashua doing a strictly savings bank business, was incorporated in March, 1891, as the City Guaranty Savings Bank, by an Act of the State Legislature, approved February 4, 1925, its name was changed to The Old Guaranty Savings Bank of Nashua.

The late Hon. George A. Ramsdell served as the first Treasurer from the organization of the bank until his death in 1900, being succeeded at that time by his son, the present Treasurer, Harry W. Ramsdell. The first President of the bank was the late Charles H. Burns, who served until his death in 1909, when Lester F. Thurber was elected to that office, which he still continues to hold.

For many years the bank occupied the second floor of the old First National Bank building but when the First National was merged with the Second National Bank in 1907, the City Guaranty Savings Bank purchased the property and moved to the lower floor; in July 1921, the Trustees voted to erect a new building for the exclusive use of the bank, on the same site at 119 Main Street, directly opposite City Hall. In May 1922, this building was finished and occupied. It is of modern construction, with a fireproof Remington & Sherman vault, which is protected by the Bankers Electric Protective Association system; safety deposit boxes are provided for the use of customers and the bank is fully equipped to furnish an up-to-date savings bank service to the people of Nashua and the surrounding territory, four per cent interest being paid upon deposits.

The original Guaranty Fund or Capital Stock was $65,000., but owing to the rapid increase in deposits, this was soon raised to $90,000., and later on to its present amount $200,000., in addition to this, a Guaranty Fund Surplus of $100,000., has been set aside for the further protection of depositors and undivided profits are now $130,000. Total deposits amount to over $3,625,000., and total assets are over $4,100,000.

The Board of Trustees consists of the following named: George N. Andrews, Charles E. Congdon, Fred D. Cross, Ivory C. Eaton, John H. Field, Edwin D. Flanders, A. Wilfred Petit, Harry W. Ramsdell, George A. Sylvester, George F. Thurber, Lester F. Thurber.

THE OLD GUARANTY SAVINGS BANK OF NASHUA

Lester F. Thurber, President.

Harry W. Ramsdell, Treasurer.

Fred D. Cross, Assistant Treasurer.

CITIZENS GUARANTY SAVINGS BANK

The progress of any city is always reflected in the statements of its financial institutions, and Nashua lives up to that rule in a splendid manner.

As we look back over the history of the last twenty-five years, it is most interesting to observe the steady, consistent growth of our Banks.

No more outstanding example will be noted than the Citizens Guaranty Savings Bank, located in the Odd Fellows Block. This Bank has had the largest percentage of growth in deposits and assets of any in the city, and has fully justified the faith of its incorporators.

It was established as a Mutual Savings Bank under the name of the Citizens Institution for Savings, and started business on April 2, 1900, in the McQuesten Block at 94 Main Street. In 1917 it became a Guaranty Bank under the present name.

From the beginning, the policy of the Bank has been to extend all possible aid to the builders of homes in Nashua and vicinity. Mortgage loans of five percent have always come first, even during the period of high money rates. This spirit of cooperation has placed the Bank in a strong position in the life of the city.

In 1922 the Bank moved to its present location, which it

equipped with a modern fire and burglar-proof vault, safe-deposit boxes and private booths for its customers. This change proved a great stimulus, and the Bank has forged ahead very rapidly, Assets have more than doubled during the last six years, amounting now to $1,125,000.00.

We record with due appreciation, the services of the following men who have served as Trustees, the eleven last-named constituting the present Board: Walter A. Lovering, John H. Field, Milton A. Taylor, Charles A. Roby, Arthur K. Woodbury, Henry H. Jewell, Nelson S. Whitman, Kimball Webster, Charles H. Petit, Daniel H. Runnells, James H. Tolles, James B. Crowley, Horace C. Phaneuf, Jason E. Tolles, Thomas F. Moran, Stephen D. Sullivan, Edward H. Wason, Michael H. O'Grady, John J. Baker, George E. Buxton, Henri T. Ledoux, Charles T. Lund, Winthrop L. Carter, Jacob C. Mandelson, Kostos G. Bouzoukis, Arthur O. Burque and Willis A. Shedd.

Walter A. Lovering served as President from 1900 to 1904. Edward H. Wason, his successor, from that date to the present.

Jason E. Tolles, first Treasurer, served from 1900 to date of his death in 1921. He was succeeded by the present Treasurer, Clarence A. Woodbury.

The Citizens Guaranty Savings Bank looks forward to a still larger growth, and pledges its best efforts in the development of this city in which we take a proper pride.

THE NASHUA BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

The Second Largest in New Hampshire, was established forty years ago, in April, 1888, by a group of representative citizens. There were thirty-nine incorporators, six of whom are still living: Frank D. Cook, the first Vice-President, George F. Hammond, Fay S Sargent, Arthur E. Gay, James A. Sanders and Henry H. Davis.

From the date of its incorporation down to the present time, it has enjoyed a continuous prosperity, and has met the popular approval of thousands of shareholders. It has paid over $1,568,000.00 to matured shareholders alone. Probably no financial institution in our city has invested its funds to so large an extent in assisting its citizens to buy or build homes, its motto being, "There is no rent day for the man who owns his home."

It has had but three Presidents in its forty years of existence; John A. Fisher, who served continuously for twenty-five years, George H. Alley, who served for thirteen years, and John H. Field, the present incumbent of the office. Its first Secretary, Bertis A. Pease, held the office for ten years. He was succeeded by Joseph L. Clough, who served for something over six years, when he resigned to become the Treasurer of the Nashua Trust Company. He was followed by William C. Small, the present Secretary and Treasurer, who has held the offices since October, 1904. Mr. Frederick A. Eaton was the first Treasurer, and held the office until his death, in 1913, when the office was combined with that of Secretary.

The financial growth is attested by the following figures:

1888	$1,000.00
1898	$231,143.88
1908	$232,892.72
1918	$567,099.29
1928	$1,559,228.06

This Association, in common with the other Savings Institutions, is under the direct supervision of the State Bank Commissioner.

Its present officers and directors are as follows:

President, John H. Field

Vice-President, Joseph L. Clough.

Secretary-Treasurer, William C. Small.

Assistant Secretary, C. Isabelle Baker.

Solicitor, Harry P. Greeley.

Directors: George H. Alley, James L. Bickford, Joseph L. Clough, George E. Danforth, Osias O. Deschamps, John H. Field, Edwin D. Flanders, William C. Small, William F. Sullivan.

Its present location is in Odd Fellows Building, Nashua, New Hampshire.

THE AMERICAN SHEARER COMPANY

One of the oldest of Nashua industries is The American Shearer Company on Main Street. First established on Water Street in 1865, it was incorporated ten years later under its present name, it having been known as J. K. Priest and Company.

Mr. Priest, who founded this company more than half a century ago, was possessed of a rare inventive mind. He was responsible for the original production in America of a practical sheep shearing machine, a horse clipping machine, and a toilet clipper. Many of the devices which are now in common use everywhere are of his invention, and the essential mechanical principles of clipping machines the world over were worked out by Mr. Priest and later developed by his company.

The passing of the horse and its substitution by motor vehicles was a blow to an old established industry, which turned its attention more to the manufacture of barber clippers of which it is now one of the largest producers.

The present officers of the firm are: J. K. Priest, President; Fred R. Priest, Treasurer; C. A. Priest, Assistant-Treasurer.

ASBESTOS WOOD & SHINGLE COMPANY

One of the principal industries of Nashua is the Asbestos Wood and Shingle Company, a subsidiary of the Johns-Manville Corporation, which has offices and plants all over the United States. When it started in Nashua in 1906, the Asbestos Wood Company employed but 20 men, now there are more than 500 workers attached to the Nashua plant, which spreads out over many acres.

The Nashua Plant is famous for its Asbestos Shingles, and also produces Corrugated Roofing and Siding for Industrial Buildings, switchboards for Hotels and Steamship Companies, various electrical devices and a wide variety of products constructed of Asbestos Fibre and Cement.

The Johns-Manville Company has educated the public to demand of a roof that it should be long wearing, fireproof and attractive. As a result, people are demanding a roof that is colorful, substantial and pleasing to the eye.

The Asbestos Fibre is shipped into the Nashua Plant from the Company's own Mines in Canada. In the Factory the Raw Materials, mostly Asbestos Fibre and Cement, are united under tremendous hydraulic pressure into rigid monolithic "stone" shingles. They will not rot, burn, corrode or wear out, and standing as they do, the severest laboratory tests, they are given the highest ratings as permanent and fireproof by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. For half a century Johns-Manville has worked with Asbestos, making Insulations, Brake Linings and similar products.

The Officers of the Johns-Manville Company are: President, Theodore F. Merseles; Vice-President, W. R. Seigle; Treasurer, E. M. Voorhees; Secretary, L. H. Brown. J. C. MacIldowie, General Manager Nashua Factory.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

Of the barometers that show a city's growth, perhaps there is none better than the development of its public utilities.

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company has made marked advances during its forty-eight years of operation in Nashua, and its progress indicates forcibly the gradual growth and material prosperity of the city.

From a meager start in 1880 with thirty-eight subscribers it has grown to a net work of communication lines covering nearly every dwelling and business offices, numbering now over 6400 telephones.

From a few calls a day this business has increased to about 31,000 calls a day. To handle this service there is required a force of about seventy-five regular employees all working to please the public.

The original investment was $10,000, but today that investment has increased to $1,200,000.

The company owns a large building on Factory Street where its exchange is now in operation. The Business office is located in the Odd Fellows block. The Manager is always glad to show the subscribers through the exchange building and explain the workings of the system to them.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

The lighting business in Nashua started in 1852 when four of her leading citizens, believing that the newly incorporated city should enjoy the benefits of improved illumination, organized a company for the production of gas, whose use was rapidly growing in popularity throughout the country. They purchased land, erected a plant, and started operations. These men were Charles H. Nutt, Francis Winch, Thomas W. Gillis and George Y. Sawyer, Sr.

The site which they chose was on the banks of the Nashua river near Bridge Street where the present plant is located. Their first holder had a storage capacity of only 50,000 cubic feet.

The little plant was not without its problems but under able management it grew and prospered. The new lighting medium became increasingly popular so that in 1872 and 1874 substantial additions were made. It was again enlarged in 1886.

Mr. Alfred M. Norton was early a guiding spirit in the Company's affairs, coming to its organization as Superintendent in 1872 and becoming Manager in 1874 which position he held until his death in 1892. During his administration he served as Mayor of the city. He was succeeded by his son Fred. W. Norton who died in 1897 and was succeeded by his brother Walter F. Norton now Superintendent of the Gas Department of the Nashua District of the present company.

Rapid developments in the field of electricity lead to the establishment of the Nashua Electric Company in 1886 by Fred W. Estabrook, Jeremiah W. White, Frank E. Anderson, George E. Anderson, James H. Tolles and Horace W. Gilman. It erected a plant on Water Street, from which it distributed electricity for arc lighting. L. I. Fletcher was the first Superintendent.

In 1889 this company was consolidated with the gas company under the name of the Nashua Light Heat and Power Company and Mr. George L. Sadler was placed in charge of the Electric Department. Important additions were made to the plant and improved methods introduced. The electric generating plant was relocated near the gas works where it still stands. When the art of lighting houses and stores by incandescent lamps had been perfected, the company was one of those early to install machinery for the purpose, and the business rapidly expanded until today there are comparatively few places in the city not using electricity for lighting.

In 1914 the company joined resources with the Manchester Traction Light & Power Company and a transmission line was built connecting the two sources of supply. In 1926 further alliances were made and other sources of power connected when the company became an important constituent of the Public Service Company of New Hampshire.

As a result of this consolidation the old coal gas generating plant has been replaced by a modern up to date plant with vertical retorts and coke handling equipment, capable of producing 720,000 cubic feet per day. It will meet the city's needs for many years to come. In addition the water gas plant will be held in reserve for emergencies. A new electric transmission line providing another source of power is under construction, and important additions are being made to the lines in the city.

The Company's policy has always been markedly progressive. As a result of a careful study of economic conditions a very material reduction in the cost of electricity was recently made effective. It is keenly alive to the needs of its customers and its representatives are always glad to do anything in their power to assist customers to make the best possible use of electric service.

The Nashua Officials are: District Manager, George L. Sadler; Superintendent, Gas Department, Walter F. Norton, Superintendent, Electric Department, Joseph L. Shea.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Furnishes Electric Service to the following Communities:

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Allenstown
Amherst
Ashuelot
Auburn
Beechers Falls
Bedford
Belmont
Canaan
Center Ossipee
Chesham
Chesterfield
Chocorua
Colebrook
Columbia
Conway
Conway Center
Dublin
Dunbarton
East Conway
East Swanzey
East Tilton
East Weare
Gilsum
Goffstown
Grasmere
Guilford
Hancock
Harrisville
Hereford, P. Q.
Hooksett
Hudson
*KEENE
*LACONIA
Lakeport
Lemington
Litchfield
Lochmere
Londonderry
Madison
*MANCHESTER
Marlboro
Merrimack
*MILFORD
Mont Vernon
*NASHUA
New Boston
North Weare
Ossipee
Ossipee Valley
Pembroke
Peterboro
Redstone
Reed's Ferry
Riverdale
Sanbornton
Silver Lake
South Tamworth
South Weare
Spofford
Suncook
Surry
Swanzey
Swanzey Center
Tamworth
Thornton's Ferry
Weare
Weirs
West Chesterfield
Westmoreland
Westport
West Ossipee
West Stewartstown
West Swanzey
Whittier
Wilton
Winchester

Total 76

Furnishes Gas Service to

*NASHUA Hudson *KEENE

*LACONIA Lakeport

*District Offices

Pumping Stations of the Pennichuck Water Works, one of the most up-to-date systems in New England.

1852 — 1928

Seventy-Six Years of Progress

PENNICHUCK WATER WORKS

Symbol of

Service and Health

Incorporated 1852

1852 — 1928

DEC 75
N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA